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19

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA ON 1ST JULY 1913

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INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
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BOMBAY CITIZENS VINDICATE THEIR RIGHT

—:o:—

HUGE PROCESSION PASSES ALONG HORNBY ROAD

Mrs. Hansa Mehta Leads The Van.

TUMULTOUS WELCOME TO MALAVIYAJI

Peaceful Citizens Make Their Own Bandobast

Another striking demonstration of the Congress hold over the masses was witnessed in Bombay on Sunday evening. Determined to vindicate its right of taking out a procession through Hornby Road, the "War Council" organised a procession—a huge and spectacular affair—in observance of the All-India Prisoners' Day.

A TUMULTOUS CROWD.

It was impossible to estimate the number of people who participated in the demonstration. A teeming, tumultous column of Khaddar-clad men and women, moving at a rate which took two hours to traverse two miles, would be a true description of the procession. All that one saw was a never-ending stream of men with white caps, with numberless flags and banners flying in the air.

Pandit Malaviya and Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel stood above the level of white caps being seated on a raised rostrum in a motor car. They were right in the middle of the procession. Panditji waved his hands and smiled to the cheering crowd, while the ex-Speaker acknowledged greetings with a bow with his characteristic coolness.

AN ENDLESS PROCESSION.

It was generally estimated that the procession was one mile long, but watching the progress of the procession from a fixed spot one vainly waited to see the end. The procession was endless.

Spectators thronged the balconies, terraces, climbed trees and vehicles of all sorts to see the onward march of the procession all along the route. At intervals the processionists cried out national slogans and when these thousand-throated cries subsided, the women processionists sung melodious national hymns.

AN EXHAUSTED PRESIDENT.

Perhaps the most exhausted of the pocessionists was Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the "War Council", who walked all the way from the Congress House to Hornby Road carrying a huge national flag at the head of the procession. By her side were Messrs. P. R. Lele and Vaidya, Vice-President and Captain of Volunteers, respectively.

A breathless suspense reigned when the procession approached Bori Bunder which is now known as the "lathi chowki". All eyes were concentrated on the police who were present in needlessly large numbers. The Police Commissioner Mr. Healy watched the procession from the middle of the road and this gave rise to speculation. "Will the procession be interfered with", people asked one another, recalling the numerous lathi charges that had been enacted at the same place.

A MARKED CHANGE.

A marked change in the behaviour of the police was noticeable. There were very few sergeants and they merely tried to regulate the traffic, as best as they could, but when they found the crowds flowing unceasingly some of them withdrew.

The Police Commissioner was seen smiling to himself when the car carrying Panditji and Vithalbhai went past him.

The processionists passed unchallenged into the Hornby Road at about 6 o'clock in the accompaniment of loud cheering.

HANSA MEHTA LEADS.

Exactly at 4-30 p.m. the procession started from the Congress House with Mrs. Hansa Mehta leading. The band of Benares volunteers formed the vanguard. They carried huge banners. Next to them came the Desh Sevikas in their orange coloured sarees. The Congress volunteers brought up the rear, followed by members of the public.

The processionists filed up into fours. Even at the very commencement, the procession was a huge one. Starting from the Congress House at Girgaum Back Road the procession extended up to Prarthana Samaj. At the junction of the Prarthana Samaj a large workers' procession joined the main procession, which necessitated Mrs. Hansa Mehta leaving the main procession and coming at the head of the workers' procession.

MANY MUSLIMS JOIN.

Numberless Prabhat Feris joined when the procession passed through Girgaum Back Road. The processionists consisted of every class and creed. Muslims, especially, were seen in large numbers.

Flowers were showered on the processionists, when it wended its way slowly along the crowded localities of Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi Road.

THOSE SIGHTSEERS.

Even before it was 4 p.m. large crowds began to collect near Bori Bunder. Those of them who were first to reach the place occupied suitable places expecting to see the scenes, enacted by the Bombay police on that memorable Saturday morning. Many of them managed to get into the Municipal Offices, despite the doors being closed and posted themselves on the terrace and at the different windows.

Some of them found their way to the terrace of the Victoria Terminus. Others climbed the trees nearby and those who could not get any such advantageous position contented themselves by standing at one corner or other of the Lathi Chowk.

The same thing happened at Dhobi Talao. The stairs of the Elphinstone High School Building were mostly occupied by women. A large crowd was waiting patiently on the Esplanade Maidan.

SWELLING CROWDS.

As time passed the crowds began to swell. Every minute the number was increasing. Hundreds of taxis and victorias bought thousands more to the scene, while every tram car that came from either Girgaum or Kalbadevi was fully crowded.

By 5-15 p.m. the whole of the Cruickshank Road was lined by men, women, and children of all classes, creeds and communities. There seemed an endless stream

(Continued on page 7.)

HEAD MASTER CALLS MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

Sequel To Peaceful Picketing.

EX-M. L. A CHARGED AND JAILED BY MAGISTRATE

(Through Congres sCommittee.)

HOSHINGABAD, Aug. 9.

School boys hoisted the national flag on Government High School, Hoshangabad. They were picketing peacefully but the head master called the District Magistrate and Police armed with lathis who arrested Mr. Shambhudayal Misra ex-M.L.A. now secretary of the Congress. He was seen persuading boys to go to the town-hall for holding a meeting and remain non-violent. His trial was held in jail and the District Magistrate himself charged him under criminal sections of I.P.C. such as criuinal trespass, wrongful restraint, being member of unlawful assembly, etc., and sentenced him to six months simple imprisonment, class B.

NEHRUS COMING TO YERAVDA.

—:o:—

Starting From Allahabad To-Day.

According to information received in Bombay Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, met Pundits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru on Friday in Naini Jail and it is understood that the two Pundits will start for Yeravda to-day (Monday) or to-morrow.

"PATEL'S PROCESSION" FILM BANNED.

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

The Punjab Government Gazette announces that the film "Patel's Procession" produced by the Pioneer Film Company is uncertified for exhibition in the whole of the Punjab.—A. P.

LAHORE'S PICKETERS : 14 AKALIS AND 2 WOMEN

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Twentyone volunteeers were arrested last night on a charge of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops. Of these, fourteen were Akalis.

Six persons were arrested at Lyallpur yesterday, on the charge of picketing liquor shops, two of them being women.—A. P.

GANDHIJI & MOTILAL BETRAYED MUSLIMS

—:o:—

M. Shaukat Ali's New Charge.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Presiding over the Calcutta Khilafat Conference at the Town Hall this evening Maulana Shaukat Ali accused Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru of having betrayed the trust Muslims had reposed in them and asked his co-religionists in India to sink their differences and work for solidarity. He added no sectional movement, whether started by Hindus or Muslims, could succeed and the present campaign of civil disobedience, with which, he said, Mahomedans were not in sympath, was having a very baneful effect upon the communal situation and might lead to unfortunate demonstrations. Muslims, he declared, were desirous of having free and frank discussion at the Round Table Conference and nobody would be more pleased than Muslims if the Congress also sent representatives and before their departure they might meet in India and come to honourable understanding that would satisfy all and hurt nobody.—A. P.

FRESH BREACHES AT SULTANKOT

—:o:—

Aeroplane Service. Arranged.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, North West Railway, wires:—

For several days owing to fresh breaches occuring between Shikarpur and Sultankot it has only been possible to transhipment mails by boat and trolly. It is now impossible to carry out any transhipment. An aeroplane service has been arranged to convey the mails only between Jacobabad and Reti.

Efforts are being made to repair the numerous breaches in order to make the trolly transhipment possible. A control board has been established in Quetta for the purpose of controlling the transport of urgent essential food-stuffs, etc. into Baluchistan, which it is hoped to transhipment shortly by trolly and boat if sufficient water remains to allow of their passage.

All this depends on the rise and fall of the Indus. The Civil and Military Control officers in communication with the Control Board, Quetta, have been posted to Shikarpur.

Units of Sappers and Miners with a platoon equipment have been assisting in transhipping essential goods traffic and railway engineering repair material. Through communication between Larkana and Dodapur and also on the Dadidan-Tharushah loop is still interrupted.—Free Press.

CONGRESS FLAGS SEIZED.

—:o:—

Volunteers Receive Injuries.

HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 30 HOURS.

AGRA, August 5.

An unpleasant tussle has been going on in Kiraoli tehsil for a long time between Congressmen and officials. There is a Congress volunteers' camp not far from Kiraoli tehsil. About three weeks ago their flag was removed. The following day a party of them with another flag went to the tehsil and demanded the return of their flag. Their flag was seiged and they were turned away. Ever since batches of them have been performing Satyagraha at the entrance of the tehsil and pressing their demand for the return of the flags. They have always been repulsed or physically removed.

The naib-tehsildar of Kiraoli is a resident of Agra. Congress volunteers frequently organised a gathering and cry "hai, hai" in front of his house as a reprisal.

At a public meeting which was held at Agra on the 3rd instant an account was given of the happenings at Kiraoli. A complaint was made about the harsh treatment meted-out to volunteers and the public was asked to witness yesterday the Kiraoli Day at tehsil Kiraoli. Consequently a large number of people locked

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE AND JAIL AUTHORITIES.

How They Treated Satin Sen.

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Judgment was reserved by the Additional Presidency Magistrate in the case against Mr. Satin Sen under the Picketing Ordinance.

In the course of his statement, Mr. Satin Sen denied having taken direct part in picketing the Presidency College but said that he only asked the pickets to use moral persuasion and to submit to assaults if necessary. At the end of the hearing, the defence-counsel petitioned the Court alloging that Mr. Satin Sen who was on hungerstrike was severely assaulted and dragged to a considerable distance over his back and chest by sergeants who assisted Jail warders on August 1st on his pleading inability to attend the Court due to extrme weakness.

The petition also alleges assaults committed on Mr. Satin Sen in the presence of the Inspector General of Prisons, the Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of Presidency Jail and prays for ordering enquiry into the circumstances and issue of necessary orders against such sergeants, and Jail Warders.

The Magistrate has forwarded the petition to Jail authorities. Free Press.

AFTERMATH OF RIOTS IN INDO-CHINA.

—:o:—

12 For The Gallows. 114 Deported Etc.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—According to message from Handi the Special Tribunal dealing with charges arising from the recent Communist riots in Indo-China has sentenced to death 12 persons, accused of murder or conspiracy to murder. 114 persons have been sentenced to deportation, 11 to penal servitude for life and 9 to various terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

Aeroplane Crash.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Chicago.—A sight-seeing aeroplane, apparently struck by lightning, crashed through the thin metal roof of a huge gasometer on the west side of Chicago. The pilot and two women passengers were killed.—Reuter.

COLONEL WEIR'S VISIT TO TIBET.

SIMLA, Aug 10.

Colonel Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, with Mrs. Wier, arrived at Lhasa on August 4. They are visiting Lhasa on the invitation of the Dalai Lama and have been received with great courtesy by His Holiness and the Tibetan Government.—A. P.

there by the morning train, busses and other conveyances. The S. D. O. and a strong police force were there.

Satyagraha was offered at the tehsil gate. Batches of volunteers were charged and removed. A number of them received injuries. Some of the injured are students and as a mark of sympathy with them the entrances of the two Agra colleges were barred to-day and very few students were allowed to gain admission. Bidyavati Rathor, leader of the lady volunteers, and Bansel, dictator, have been on hunger-strike in front of Kiraoli tehsil for over 30 hours. It is believed that their friends are persuading them to give up the hunger-strike.—"Leader."

MEN WHO FLOUTED COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

—:o:—

C. P. Among Elders.

MADRAS, Aug. 9

Mr. Munuswamy Naidu leader of the Justice Party has been returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Council from Chittor.

Mr. Uppi Saheb is the only candidate nominated for the Legislative Assembly seat from West Coast Muslim constituency.

Among candidates whose nomination papers have been filed in connection with election to the Council of State from various constituencies are Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Narayanaswami Chettiar.—A. P.

AFRIDIS NEAR PESHAWAR CITY.

—:o:—

Warehouses Set On Fire And Property Looted.

MANY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

PESHAWAR-NOWSHERA TRAIN SERVICE STOPPED.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The latest news from Peshawar states that there was a certain amount of sniping last night. Two Afridis were killed and one wounded and captured under the walls of the city on the eastern face. The captured man was reported to be an Utmankhel Daulatzai Orakzai who joined the Afridis on their way from Waran. He wore a red Khilafatist sash of local make.

AFRIDI SHOT DEAD.

Another Afridi got into the Cantonment yesterday morning and was shot dead by a Sikh havildar, after he had fired his rifle at a sentry and missed him. The Cavalry Brigade was engaged most of yesterday with parties of Afridis in Suleman Khel villages near Bara.

The cavalry engaged the insurgents near Sorazai and inflicted severe casualities before they withdrew. A party of Afridis got into a Mobilization Godown and set fire to a small warehouse containing telegraph stores. The fire was soon extinguished. Several Afridis were either killed or wounded near Mobilization Godown.

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

A party of about one hundred Afridis is reported to have left the district for Khajuri last night carrying the dead and the wounded. Another party is reported to have entered the district at the same time. A lashkar in Khajuri caves is reported to have received further contingent of 'sipahis', but the Kuki Khel of Rajgul who were expected did not arrive last night.

Sime damage was caused to the permanent way yesterday between Peshawar city and Taru stations. All telegraph and telephone lines north, east and south of Peshawar were cut last night. It is abundantly clear that the Afridis are being sheltered and fed in Peshawar villages such as Pakka Gulam on the northeast, three Urmar villages and three Sorozai villages on the southeast and south and other villages even nearer the city and the cantonment.—A. P.

AFRIDI RAID ON SUPPLY DEPOT.

—:o:—

A party of Afridis raided the Supply Depot on the outskirts of Peshawar and burnt a godown. Details are lacking. It is understood that there was some skirmish in which there were a few casualties.—A. P.

TRAINS STOPPED.

—:o:—

The Traffic Superintendent at Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway, wires under date 9th August:—

Under orders of the Chief Commissioner, N.W.F. Province, Peshawar, all mail; passenger and goods trains have stopped running between Peshawar and Nowshera till further advice.—A. P.

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

—:o:—

Lashkar Dispersing.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 9.

Air action against Afridi Lashkar in the Lower Bara Valley and the western end of Khajuri Plain was continued throughout the 6th and 7th August. On the night of 7th and 8th some detachments from the Lashkar moved forward to an area south of Bara Fort. Various parties were engaged with military and frontier constabulary pickets and lost a few men killed. But small parties, totalling several hunded in all penetrated into Peshawar District and concealed themselves in an area south and southeast of Peshawar.

Owing to aerial bombing of caves west of Khajuri Plain, a part of the main body of the Lashkar also moved to other caves south of the Bara River. Towards the evening of 8th one party was located in a tower in the village of Shahab Khel three miles north and northeast of Bara Fort. On the approach of cavalry the party vacated the tower and took up position in the gardens close by whence they were shelled at by troops.

ALLEGED INTENTIONS.

Another party, about 250 strong, was reported to be in the village of Sarozai, about two miles south east of Peshawar Cantonment. The reported intention was that the main body of the Lashkar should deliver an attack on the night of 8|9th while the advanced parties already in the Peshawar District, created diversion.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY REPORT.

—:o:—

To Be Published This Week.

The Report of the Patel Enquiry regarding Peshawar will be published during this week.

LATER.

According to latest reports from Peshawar no attack on the Cantonment or the City was made during the night of 8|9th August and the Lashkar is believed to be now dispersing.

Kohat repors seven dead of Bizoti and Feroz Khel Orakzai, killed by bombing in Bara. They have been brought to their homes. These must have joined the Afridi Lashkar on the way down from the Waran Valley.

Reports also show that Tirah Adam Khel are trying to instigate Hassn Khel and Asho Khel to collect a Lashkar to attack Nowshera.

Political Agent at Kurram reports some activity amongst Musozai and Chamkhannis.—A. P.

Another Band Of Afridis Reported.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

The Poona Horse engaged a band of Afridis at Hazarkhani Gardens yesterday. Another band of Afridis is reported to have attacked the military supply depot at some distance from the Peshawar Railway Station, and fighting is reported from there. The Military are guarding the railway station, bridges and telegraph and telephone offices. The City and Cantonment gates are closed.—A. P.

PESHAWAR NOT THE OBJECTIVE.)

—:o:—

In Transmission.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 9.

Contrary to expectations, there was no fighting last night. Small parties of Afridis were seen near the border. Their objectives seem to be other places than Peshawar. Unconfirmed reports state that the Afridis have sent emissaries to the Haji of Turangh-

(Continued on page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons
Aug.		
6th	Narkunda x	16,573
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,573
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,615
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	17,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
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TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	U	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.
The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
10th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,422
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£36
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
13th	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Karoa	East and South Africa.
15th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	30 July	12 Aug.
Hakono Maru ..	10500	---	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	---	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	---	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	---	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sept
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug.
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
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WANTED—ALL TO LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand, a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
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WANTED—AN INDIAN NURSE or a LADY DOCTOR to help a Doctor in business. Also a few probationer nurses. Apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2976

WANTED—One B.A., B.T., or UNDERGRADUATE with S. T. C. or B.A. or undergraduate holding 3rd year certificate, as Administrative Officer, on Rs. 75—1—3—105/-. Applications should reach, with copies of testimonials to the President, Anand Municipality, not later than 15th September, 1930.
A 1342

WANTED—A Man, experienced in Printing Works for Rangoon, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1330

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE, knowing Gujrati accounts and Hindi correspondence also having experience of Charitable Trust affair for managing as secretary. Apply Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2983

THE PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Lahore is in search of a suitable CHIEF AGENT for Rajputana and Central India on attractive terms. Gentlemen of influence and experience are requested to correspond in confidence with the Manager giving details of qualifications, connections and previous experience in the line.
A 1319

Situations Wanted

AN experienced TRAVELLING AGENT wants connections with Swadeshi Manufacturers, Mill Agents of any line on commission basis. Apply PANIA GENERAL OFFICE, Post Box No. 706 Bombay.
B R3001

Educational

THE MADRAS TUTORIAL COLLEGE

15 & 16, Angappa Naick St. G. T., Madras.
Estd. 1919. Tel. "Tutorial".
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OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE
Senior Examination
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M. K. RANGACHARI, Director.

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar. The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

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INTERNATIONAL-intercommunal-interprovincial matrimonial agency. Strictly confidential. Wide Selections for ladies, gentlemen, Europeans-Hindus (including sub-castes), Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians and all. Apply No. 822, Post Box Bombay.
1352B

Personal.

MY GRATEFUL THANKS for Sacred Heart of Jesus, Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Teresa and St. Joseph for favours granted.
P R3011

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for Pure Nilgiri High Grown Teas of best quality, on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 per cent commission. For particulars, apply to THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT CO., Mettupalaiyam.
T R2984

BOON TO MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY—Insure your life in the FORWARD ASSURANCE CO., LTD., in the Special Policy for Rs. 500. No medical examination for both sexes. DIVIDING SCHEME a speciality. AGENTS WANTED, 201, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R2991

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MENTAL CASES immediately admitted. Well equipped hospital. Magistrate's order not necessary. Each patient, separate bungalow. Hindu, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans wire in emergency—AMIN, 8, Grand Buildings, Colaba, Bombay. Phone 25741.
M 1352A

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M 1352C

FRUITS AND SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Sandrola Orcharda, Kulu, Punjab.
1324

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
No. 7747 of 1930.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANTS.

The University of Bombay has established a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge. The Syndicate are prepared to receive applications from research workers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchases of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them, for the copying of documents or inscriptions, for working up of results, and similar purposes. No grants are made out of this Fund in aid of the cost of publication of a book embodying the results of researches.

2. Applications for grants should be made in the prescribed form, a copy of which may be obtained from the University office, and forwarded to the University Registrar so as to reach him not later than Tuesday, the 9th September 1930.

3. Such persons only as are residing within the territorial limits of the University, i.e., the Bombay Presidency including Sind, are eligible to offer themselves as candidates for grants out of the Research Fund.

4. Every recipient of a research grant will be required to give a written undertaking that within three years of the grant being made he shall publish the results of his research in one of the learned Journals or in some other suitable medium approved by the Grants Committee of the University and that, in the case of failure to fulfil the undertaking, he will be liable to refund whatever amount he may have received from the University.

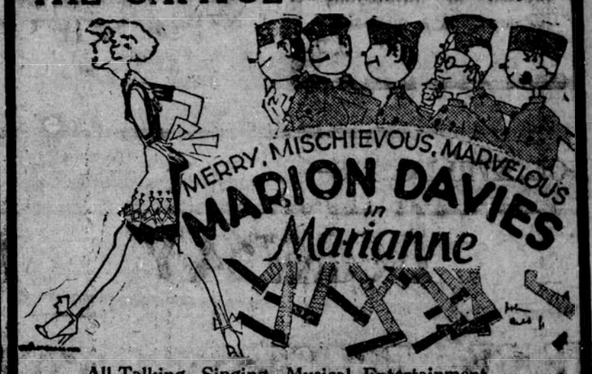
By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
Officiating University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th July, 1930.
1355

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOSS OF POLICY NO. 52626
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 52626 of the above Company on the life of Mr. Thakershi Ghela Vidha, a Grain dealer, residing at Thobha Chawl, Opposite Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli, and a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company unless objection is lodged within one month from this date.
Dated Bombay, 7th August 1930.
1362

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.



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Four Shows Daily at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s Production
De Luxe
HURRY HURRY BAKAVALI Don't Miss it
A Delightful Fairy Story of a Celestial Nymph and a Modern Mortal
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO POPULAR DEMAND.

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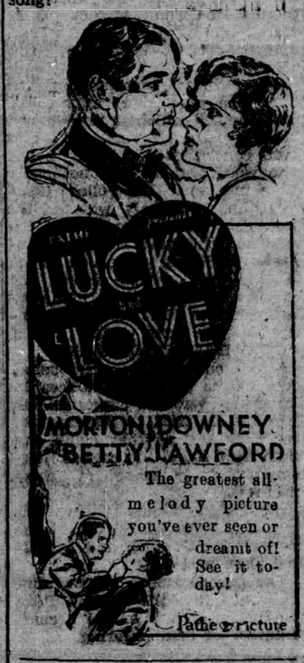
Humble Boy and Beautiful Lady!
Irish lad with song of gold .... Irish lady with eyes of love.—two tender souls entwined by love and song!



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Pathe Picture

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Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday.
Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
A battle for his very existence! Hounded on every side by human vultures—
"SILVER FINGERS"
fights his way to love and riches, with—
GEORGE LARKIN
GEORGE LARKIN
Enough thrills in this exciting story of the underworld.
Also showing
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"DROWN YOUR SORROWS."
Comedy 2 reels.
Also another one reeler comedy.

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THEATRE
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LET'S go and Thrill again to
ON WITH THE SHOW
With a Stupendous Cast
The whole production in Natural Colours.
Never anything like this before.

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CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Mon. at 3-30 P.M.
SHARDA'S
Second Best Picture!
"FLAG OF HONOUR"
("NISHAN DANKA")
Starring
MASTER VITHAL
He fought for the Honour of his country.
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Special 3 days attraction!
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VISHNU AVTARA
For Shree Krishna Jayanti

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"LES MISERABLES"
Adapted from Victor Hugo's Immortal Classic.

RIALTO CINEMA
The last day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
WHITE SHADOWS
IN THE SOUTH SEAS
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MONTE BLUE
TO-MORROW
DANE & ARTHUR
in
ALL AT SEA
Laughs Galore!

EMPRESS
THEATRE
Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
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THREE MUSKETEERS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
As the Dashing Dartagnan.

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ALEMBIC
and used by the public for over 24 years past can be recommended with confidence to replace similar articles of foreign make.

Chemical Food.	Easton Syrup.
Syrup Hypophosphite Comp.	Syrup of
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In BOMBAY on 15th, 16th, 17th, & 18th August.
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

—:o:—

Renewed Sales Of Treasury Bills.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Aug. 8.

MONEY.

The attention of the market was preoccupied with the progress of the New Rupee loan, particularly as it drew to a finish. With the loan now closed it is confidently expected that trading will be resumed after the holidays as usual.

Monetary situation remained steady with call funds placed at 2 1|2 per cent. The trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 93.23 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to four months 3 per cent. and six months 3 1|2 per cent.

LIABILITIES DUE NOW.

Government have invited tenders for 3 and 6 months' Treasury bills to the aggregate amount of Rs. 2 crores on Tuesday, the 12th instant, and payment to be made on Friday next. It may be noted that the sale of these bills was suspended not more than a fortnight ago, but its early resumption was generally expected. Maturities extending to about Rs. 15 crores during August together with about 6 crores of unconverted 1930 bonds and the heavy September maturities of about 20 crores account for this early reintroduction. Coming, however, as they do in the slack season and the fact that they are likely to be issued on a lower yield basis than any of the short-term bonds, they are not looked upon with disfavour by the market.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st August, 1930, is largely influenced by four days' operations in connection with the new rupee loan. There is an increase of Rs. 123.61 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 23,50,24,000 as compared with Rs. 32.15 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.10, an increase of 0.10 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits are up by Rs. 175.42 lakhs and Rs. 37.61 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 62.46 lakhs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 422.94 lakhs to Rs. 21.62 crores and the latter by Rs. 51.92 lakhs to Rs. 73.49 crores. Deposits in London have advanced by £844,000 with about £1 million rise under the item "Loans" The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Prices of all gilt-edged stocks were maintained, but business was restricted owing to the market remaining closed for some days and the new loan being still open to subscription. The announcement of the sale of Treasury Bills, however, caused some depression in rates. After the 15th of August when the unconverted portion of 1930 Bonds is redeemed, the proceeds may come for investment into gilt-edged stocks or in treasury bills. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 63-4 to Rs. 62-15 with 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan quoted at par. 5 per cent. 1933 Loan has further improved to Rs. 99-12, while 1935 is quoted at Rs. 96-3. 5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan is unchanged at Rs. 95-0. 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 and 1932 are little changed at Rs. 101 and Rs. 101-15 respectively. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan has gained two annas to Rs. 104-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan remains steady at 73-8, while 1934-37 has slightly receded to Rs. 89-6. 4 1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan is unaltered at Rs. 85-8, while 1934 Bonds remain steady at Rs. 95.

TREASURY BILLS.

A Press communique of the 6th instant states that Government have renewed the sale of three and six months' treasury bills and tenders for Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be invited on next Tuesday, the 12th August, on usual terms. On Wednesday, the 13th August, the Controller of Currency will announce the rate at which intermediates if any will be sold during the ensuing week.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency return of the 31st ultimo shows an increase of Rs. 159.50 lakhs in note circulation which now amounts to R 168.25 crores. Silver coins are up by an almost equal amount of Rs. 159.20 lakhs to Rs. 113.37 crores, while gold coin remains unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Silver bullion under coinage has increased by Rs. 0.85 lakhs to Rs. 3.48 crores. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 0.54 lakhs to Rs. 18.39 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 38.63 as against 38.52 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 31st July, 1930, is given below:—

Liabilities.

	(In crores) Rs.
[redacted]	
Notes in Circulation ..	168.25
Rupee Redemption ..	40.00
	Rs. 208.25

Assets.

	(In crores) Rs.
Silver Coin and Bullion ..	103.53
Rupee securities ..	18.39
Gold securities ..	51.19
Gold coin and bullion held in India ..	32.27
Gold coin and bullion held in England ..	2.87
	Rs. 208.25

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 41.45 per cent.

N.B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13 1|3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled dull with a steady undertone particularly towards the close upon the announcement of the sale of Treasury bills. While there were small buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5 25|32d. at the opening, there were numerous sellers at this level to-day. Though export bills are small, inquiry for remittances continues negligible. The following rates obtained in the forward rates:—August to January 1s. 5 25|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation remained steady round Dols. 4.87 1|4. French francs depreciated to 123.84. The Belga and the Italian lira are unchanged at 34.81 and 93.00 respectively.

GOLD.

The tone of the gold market was steady though prices were slightly lower. The decline was due to improved stocks which amounted to about 3 lakhs tolas, including sovereigns, with the daily offtake unchanged at 10,000 tolas. Sovereigns are in fair demand, but since there are ample stocks in the market and nearly 5 lakhs en route, prices are slightly lower at Rs. 13-10-0 for ready and Rs. 13-9-3 for delivery 9th September. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 11 7|8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 11th August settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-9 for 9th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £70,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £150,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 62,39,464 in bar and coin.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of June last amounted to 887,867 fine ounces as compared with 916,213 fine ounces for May 1930 and 856,029 fine ounces for June 1929.

SILVER.

Static conditions characterised the silver market, daily fluctuations being confined to about 2 annas per 100 tolas. Ready opened and closed at almost the same rate of Rs. 46-7. Dealers are not committing themselves to any large business in forward deliveries and little interest is displayed by the speculator. The daily offtake has dwindled to the average of 30 bars, while stocks are in the neighbourhood of 3,000 bars. In Shanghai the tael remained almost stationary at 1s. 6 1|2, while the price in London moved 1|16d. from 16d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 16d. and 15 7|8d. for ready and 15 15|16d. and 15 13|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-9 and Rs. 46-6 for ready, Rs. 46-7 and Rs. 46-5 for 14th August settlement and Rs. 46-4 and 46-0 for 13th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £46,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £249,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,257 bars and 58,466 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market is still closed to all forward business, though there is some enquiry for investment in shares of the miscellaneous section dealt in on cash terms.

Andhra Valley shares after rising to Rs. 627-8, closed at Rs. 623-12, while Tata Power Ordinary shares were little changed at Rs. 480. Scindia Steam shares further dropped to Rs. 8-1. Katni Defd. shares are unchanged at Rs. 720.

Imperial Bank shares remain unaltered at Rs. 1240xd. and Contributories at Rs. 310xd. Bank India shares are steady and are quoted at Rs. 87 ex-dividend, while Central Bank shares lost 4 annas to Rs. 15-4.

—:o:—

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Yarn market has remained closed practically during the whole week on account of the recent political disturbances and consequent arrests and trail of political leaders on and after the Tilak Anniversary day. The general feeling however is very depressing and there has been inclination amongst the dealers to clear off their holdings in yarns at market rates owing to the aggravated political situation and also due to the fear of further decline in prices as a result of the continued weakness and irregularity in Raw Cotton prices. There is absolutely no confidence amongst the dealers and some of them have been nervous at the present moment on account of the continued absence of satisfactory demand even for Indian Mill yarns during the last few days. Further a still more difficult situation has arisen on account of the Congress having boycotted yarn and piece goods of several European managed Mills in the city of Bombay and this has also affected to some extent the sales of yarns and cloth produced by the European managed Mills in Bombay. In the midst of such situation it is practically certain that business is difficult to be arranged and buyers have only been buying just sufficient for their immediate requirements, in as much as they have lost confidence in the present level of prices. Reports from consuming districts are equally discouraging and the whole Yarn Trade seems to have been completely disorganized at the present moment. The general economic condition is going from bad to worse and owing to the continued heavy losses dealers, Middleman, and the consumers are unable to arrange satisfactory finance. Naturally therefore buying is very restricted and in small lots and credit is seriously affected. Unless therefore there is any definite improvement in the political situation combined with some improvement in Cotton, confidence is difficult to be achieved and prices are bound to decline further.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There have been practically no sales of this yarn owing to strong Boycott movement and prices have been continuously falling with heavy losses to the dealers in their stocks.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There have been some sales atleast in this class of yarns on account of cheaper prices and also due to the intense popularity of Japanese and Shanghai yarns amongst the consumers during the last several years. Sales no doubt are affected but yet they are possible in certain districts.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Demand is very limited and only in small quantities. Owing to holidays in Southern Indian markets offtake from that side also has been much restricted and stock have been accumulating as a result of the arrival of several consignments, some of them on account of the Makers. The future tendency is distinctly weak on account of small sales and heavy stocks. Enquiries are very limited and irregular at present.

INDIAN YARNS.

The general situation in sales of cloth and yarns does not show any improvement and as a result some of the Bombay Mills are likely to close down further from the middle of August and some by the end of August and so on. If this happens the situation in Bombay will be really very grave and alarming and it is not possible to estimate at the present moment the effects of such a serious situation if it turns out so, unfortunately in the course of the next few days. Reports from consuming districts are also very unfavourable and sales are almost very restricted. The condition of Mill Industry in the upcountry centres is no doubt much better than that in Bombay but yet stocks of yarns and cloth in up-country markets have been accumulating. It is very likely that in course of time the situation will be worse even there. Swadeshi propaganda is as strong as ever but the economic condition is getting worse and buying power of the large masses of people is considerably reduced with the result that they are not in a position to purchase at present their requirements in yarns and cloth. Even Hand loom weavers are considerably hard hit and some of them are thrown out of employment. The future tendency is not at all hopeful and everybody is awaiting the results of the Peace movement carried on at present.

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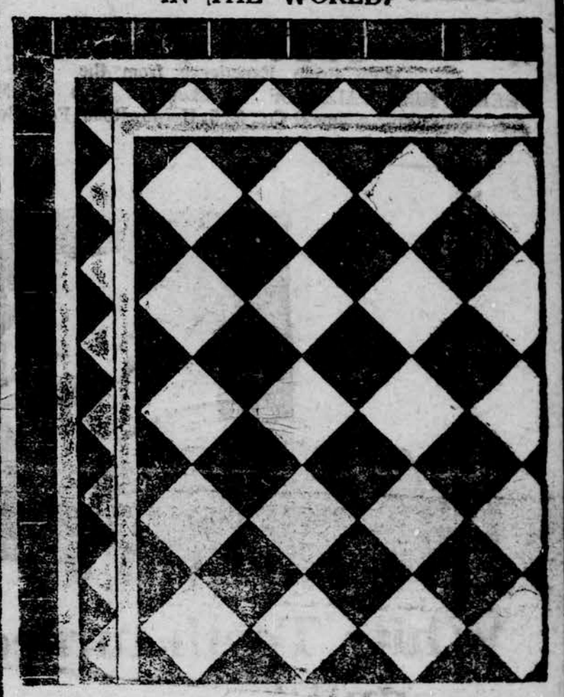
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What the People Say

"THE CHRONICLE" AND "I. D. M."

—:o:—

Trap Of The R. T. Conference.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" is very greatly depressed in these days. "I am getting thoroughly disgusted," says he, "with the work of all those who are trying to impede the efforts of those who are working for peace." The "Bombay Chronicle" it seems, is the chief culprit. The editor is, we are told, "hampering peace". He is one of the "enemies of the country." He "sneers and scoffs". He is a "stab in the back" for those poor Peace Missionaries & Co. Our poor disconsolate friend "Scrutator" is particularly angry, because of the very sensible suggestion that was made the other day, to the effect that, the Round Table Conference is only a mere 'trap.' I may be permitted to say here, that the "Chronicle" is simply repeating what I personally emphasised four months ago in these columns. It was, that the Round Table Conference was in point of fact, only a trap, called for the purpose of emphasising "Indian dissensions" in London. I propose to show, that we are not alone of this opinion. The "Political Notes" writer (an Indian Moderate)—of the "Statesman", in a cutting that lies before me (and which was published in that paper 6 months ago,) very properly pointed out, that "at the Round Table Conference there would be represented at least 20 different groups of Indian opinion." "Each group would be represented by a leader." Each "leader" would be there—"to press the view of his own particular community." The end of all the confabulation, would be "a hopeless farce." The Conference has been very cleverly designed with a view of emphasising to the whole world that India, by reason of her "dissensions" is quite "unfitted for Self-government" for many years to come. Our friend "Scrutator" tells us that, all this is "sheer, unmitigated nonsense, it is not only nonsensical, it is calculated wickedness, and anybody who knows what is going on behind the scenes .....knows how dangerous this sort of stuff is." It may be true, of course that, the editor of the "I. D. M." may have "a monopoly of wisdom," a "monopoly of commonsense and statesmanship" and all that, and it may be true that, all of us on the other hand, are all "sheen mandarines," with a monopoly of "wickedness" and so forth. But with all the best will in the world to "grasp realities," I must confess that as far as I can see, the only sensible persons at this moment are the Congress leaders, who for various and very proper reasons, refuse to have anything to do with the Conference. They do not wish to give the British Government an opportunity to try and make fools of them. What are the facts of the case? What will happen at the Conference, if it is held in London? It is not difficult for anyone to picture for himself the lofty scene at the "Conference". When the "Conference" of various parties was held the other day, Mr. Jinnah very properly asked those present:—"Gentemen who are you? "Who do you represent?" The reply was—"We represent only ourselves?!! That is precisely what will happen in London, and Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Benn and the Viceroy know it well enough. The British delegation, will simply sit tight and listen. They will listen to each of the leaders of each group, and they will listen with the greatest possible respect to each "leader" pressing for "safeguards"—the absurd "safeguards for the transitional period," and all that nonsense. When the Irish members in 1921 were called to London, to a Conference they all knew what they wanted, and Lloyd George and Birkenhead had to come off their perch and to give to Ireland what Ireland's representatives demanded. It was possible for them to do so, because the Irish representatives placed before the British people a 'United Demand.'

Now, the 'only party' that can put forward a United Demand before the British Delegates is the Indian Congress Party, led by the Mahatma, or by 'his own chosen representatives.' The Indian side of the Round Table Conference must be occupied by those who truly represent the country, and by no other. Each representative present at the Conference must be chosen representative of the Congress, "Moderate" or "Extremist." Then it can be said that at the Conference there would be an atmosphere of reality. Of all the iniquities of the present generation, the appointment of the Simon Commission was the greatest, and the most wicked. It has cost the country on a conservative estimate, £140,000 and in the end, only to be scrapped. The most moderate of the world statesmen—Mr. Sastri, will not look at it. And in addition to this iniquity, it is proposed to be held in London, at a further enormous cost, one of the greatest 'farce' of the century.

Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

"INDIAN MERCHANTS AND LEGISLATURES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to your leader in your to-day's issue under the heading: "Indian Merchants and Legislatures", will you allow me to mention, in order to remove misapprehension which your said leader is likely to create, that some time back the general body of the Indian Merchants' Chamber passed a resolution expressing its opinion that owing to the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and the refusal by Government of Indian demands, the representatives of the Chamber on the Legislatures should resign. You are aware that consequent on this resolution Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji resigned their seats from the Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, respectively. Government declared the seats vacant, and under their instructions the Returning Officer, who happens to be the Secretary of the Chamber had all along since the Chamber had had representation granted to it, called for nominations. As none were received the seats remained vacant. As you are aware, since then both the Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council have been prorogued and new General Elections are being held. Consequent to this, nominations, as desired by Government, were called for by the Returning Officer, as he is bound to, and two nominations have been received for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. The last day for receiving nominations for a seat in the Assembly is to-day, and upto writing this no nomination has been received, though the time has now passed. I write this to you in detail to make clear that the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in calling for nominations and holding elections is acting as the Returning Officer appointed by Government. If the members desire to respect the resolution of the general body, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so or forcing them to stand for the elections. You will please allow me to make this clear that though nominations were called for a seat in the Assembly and the Legislative Council bye-elections previously no nominations were received and consequently the seats remained vacant. Now that the new general elections are being held and nominations are called for, if the members so desire, they need not contest the elections and can keep the seats vacant. You will thus see how the matter really stands. These being the facts, you, Sir, Editor, will agree that to blame the Committee of the Chamber or some of its Committee members is hardly fair. I trust that in fairness to the Chamber you will publish this letter in your next issue, for which I thank you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

THE SIMLA BAN.

—:o:—

Dr. R. S. Samasi M.B B.S., Officer Commanding, the Congress Ambulance Brigade, writes:—

The New Simla Ban on the Congress prohibiting the use of Red Cross does not come as a surprise as it was expected sooner or later. When it was found that the so called registered red cross societies of Bombay kept aloof and failed in their duty—the duty of attending to the wounded for which alone they are registered and for which lakhs of rupees from public funds are spent, yearly it was up to the Congress to do something for their own wounded and that was how the Congress Ambulance Brigade came into existence.

The emblem of Red Cross on White Ground with Green Borders representing the three colours of the National Flag was used by the Volunteers of the Congress Ambulance Brigade to distinguish them from the combatants of the Civil Disobedience movement and also from the Volunteers of the registered Red Cross Societies who were Red Cross on White Ground only (without green borders). The Red Cross was selected as it has been associated with hospital Ambulance and other humanitarian work and, as such, has been universally recognised by all the nations of the world. All the higher Police officials and sergeants have recognised the Red Cross of the Congress Ambulance Brigade, expect in a few cases, where assaults have been made on Red Cross volunteers during their clash with civil resisters at Wadala and Esplanade Maidan.

The Congress Ambulance Brigade has been responsible in saving scores of lives by their timely aid and relieved much human suffering. As for the unauthorised use of the Red Cross, had the Congress to wait until their volunteers were registered and allowed their wounded brethren die unattended? The Red Cross Societies have already failed in their duty of doing the humanitarian work of attending the wounded. By following this "dog in the manger" policy of preventing the Congress to attend to their wounded, they expose themselves in their true nature in the eyes of the world.

As mentioned before, the ideals of the Congress Ambulance Brigade are service of suffering humanity irrespective of colour, caste, creed, race religion or political views. By wearing the red cross they do not demand the protection nor have they complained when they have been deliberately assaulted.

GRIEVANCES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A friend coming from His Majesty's guest House at Thana writes to me as follows:—

"The Government seems to have decided to deal strictly with the political prisoners lodged in various jails. In Thana Jail they have promoted some respectable Satyagrahis from "A" to "B" class and some from "B" to "C" class thereby denying them certain privileges which they used to get. The diet I used to get did not suit me. This created colic in me and I was in the hospital for treatment for several days. I was then removed to the cell but again I had a severe attack of dysentry owing to useless food. The cells are also dingy and ill-ventilated. A friend prisoner complained to me that he had to pass 12 to 15 motions in the night in his cell and there was nobody to give him even water to wash! Imagine this state of affairs and the condition of the sufferer. While this is the case some prisoners wrote a letter to the Government enumerating certain demands which I state below. We did not believe the Government would grant but simply to go through the formalities and satisfy other friends like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The letter was written after sometime the reply came. Of course, it was sterotyped saying that no concessions will be granted except to those entitled under "B" class. The demands were:

1: We should be given the choice of our food and we should be allowed to supplement or the Government should give us Re. 1 instead of bare seven annas' (2). The dingy and ill-ventilated rooms are not to be locked for 12 hours in a day but they must be kept open. (3). Sufficient utensils must be supplied to take our tea, food, etc. Now only one zinc pot and a plate are allowed. The same pot for drinking water, tea, etc. and to take it to the privy also. What a Shame! If the Government do not give sufficient utensils we should be allowed to have our own utensils. (4). A daily newspaper should be supplied to us instead of keeping us entirely cut off from outside world. (5). There should not be any distinction as "C" class which is intended for ordinary felons and nobody should be classified as "C" class prisoner. We should be treated as prisoners of War.

As stated above these demands were not accorded to.

Another important grievance is with regard to clothing. "B" and "C" class prisoners are not entitled to wear their own clothing and the jail clothings are very coarse and inadequate. When we wash them they take four days to get dry and they have no spare cloths to wear or spread on the bed. No extra chaddars are allowed.

In short the following are the general grievances of all the political prisoners and it is the duty of the Government to redress them in sportsmanlike spirit.

(1). The food is coarse and cold which does great harm to the health. The Vegetables are useless and often rotten. (2). Locking up in dingy, leaky and ill-ventilated cells for 12 hours in a day. (3). Insufficient clothing. (4) Insufficient utensils. (5). No daily newspapers. (6). No good and sufficient water to take bath. (7). Privy arrangements are not satisfactory. They are insanitary. (8). No instruments for good games such as badminton or anything like that. (9). 'A' 'B' 'C' class prisoners are not allowed to see one another. (10). "C" class is given only, 3 annas a day and "A" and "B" class 7 annas for their provision. But it is doubtful whether the whole sum is spent for every prisoner.

All the prisoners wanted a flat rate of 5-1/2 annas for all and then allow those who wish to supplement their food. But this was not granted.

These are the grievances of the political prisoners lodged in Thana Jail and they expect the public to know these facts."

The above letter quoted in extenso speaks for itself and further comments are needless. Let us, however, hope that the Government will lose no time in satisfying the needs of the political prisoners of noble spirit.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

To-day (Monday) all shops are open, and picketing of foreign cloth shops must be renewed with vigour.

All Sevikas are asked to be present punctually for the morning, noon, and evening picketing. They should come to the Sukhanand Dharamshala at the time given to them.

They should remember that by being irregular in attendance they spoil the good results that are already achieved.

WHY IT IS VIGOROUS.

—:o:—

(Through D. S. S.)

We wish to say with all the emphasis at our command, that picketing has been renewed with greater vigour in the Mangaldas Market and elsewhere by the Desh Sevikas, for the simple reason that the A. I. C. C. Working Committee has called upon all National Organisations to redouble their efforts at achieving the goal of complete boycott of foreign cloth in India.

This action is taken for the above reason alone and not because any associations or individuals have broken any undertakings, as reported in the Press.

NOTICE.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

All the Seva Dal Volunteers in "D" Ward should be present in the Congress House every day at 6-30 a.m. for drill. Those absent for 3 days continuously without intimation to the Office or without proper cause will be asked for explanation.

Those volunteers who were absent at the Rally on Wednesday last should take away the passes within a week from the Seva Dal Office, Congress House.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be given by the staff of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, in the College demonstration hall on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. The first lecture of the year will be given by Principal R. P. Kar on Tuesday, the 12th August.

All teachers are invited to attend.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

An informal meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held in the office of the Bombay Shareholders' Association (Aghakhan Building, Dalal Street) to-day (Monday) 5-15 p.m. when the report of the interview of the shareholders' representatives with the Directors will be submitted to the meeting.

A WARNING.

The Secretary, Shri Shivaji Pathak writes:—

The general public desiring to help the Shree Shivaji Pathak with donations, are requested not to pay any donation to any menber of this 'Pathak' except under the recognized printed receipt signed by the Secretary of the Shri Shivaji Pathak of camp Madhav Shankershett Lane Sonapoor Lane, Bombay 2.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SANTA CRUZ.

A public meeting of residents of Santa Cruz will be held to-day (Monday) the 11th inst. at 7 p.m. at Anand Bhavan when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside. Professor Dharmanand Kaushambi, Messrs. Tyabji, Jochim Alva, Dr. Samsi and others will deliver speeches on the present programme of the Congress Working Committee.

LADIES PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF MRS. RATANBAI MEHTA.

Under the auspices of the Gujar Ladies Social Club Charkha Class which was recently started at Ganesh Bag (Dadi Seth Agiari Lane) through the efforts of Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, a procession of the ladies was taken out on Friday in honour of her recent imprisonment. After passing through Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar, it terminated at Madhav Baug. A good number of Hindu ladies of all sections of communities joined the procession.

ALL-INDIA MAHARASHTRA AMBULANCE CORPS.

The above Ambulance has been started with a view to rendering help to the Satyagrahi volunteers and the general public. Many of the volunteers and the public become victims of the assaults of the police. In such circumstances it is quite necessry that the public should render some medical aid as well give monetary help to our brethren. Those desiring to help this Ambulance should send in their quota at the Ambulance address (250, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay) or give it to Ambulance Volunteers on obtaining a receipt from them.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

—:o:—

Parsi Gym Defeats Hindu Gym.

The weather was perfect and with sunshine throughout cricket was played under ideal conditions yesterday. On the Kennedy Sea Face ground the Parsi Gymkhana gained a narrow victory over the Hindu Gymkhana by 27 runs. Batsmen found run-getting difficult, Grant (27) S. H. Metha (24) H. J. Engineer (23) and B. K. Kalapesi (19 not out) helped the Parsis to build up a fair total. Divekar with four wickets for 30 runs proved the most successful of the Hindu bowlers.

R. J. Gharat played attractive cricket for the Hindus and made 53 runs in fine style, hitting six 4's and three 6's during the course of his stay at the wicket. C. N. Metha was the only other batsman to make a stand and contributed 18 runs. Kalapesi proved destructive with the ball, taking 8 wickets for 47 runs in 15.4 overs.

Scores:

PARSI GYMKHANA.
(First Innings.)

S. H. Metha c Hindlekar b Gharat	24
A. J. Doctor c Merchant b Gawankar	0
F. E. Kapadia c Jog b Divekar	6
S. H. Colah c Metha b Gawankar	5
N. D. Marshall c Wadkar b Divekar	9
F. K. Nariman b Divekar	0
H. J. Engineer c Wadkar b Gawankar	23
P. T. Grant c Gawankar b Gharat	27
B. K. Kalapesi not out	19
R. K. Marzban b Gharat	4
K. J. Mody st Hindlekar b Gharat	6
Extras	14
Total	137

HINDU GYMKHANA.
(First Innings.)

D. D. Hindlekar b Kalapesi	5
S. S. Dongre c Colah b Marshall	0
V. M. Merchant b Kalapesi	4
C. N. Metha b Kalapesi	18
B. D. Jog b Kalapesi	0
R. J. Gharat c Nariman b Kalapesi	53
K. N. Divekar c Colah b Kalapesi	0
R. R. Wadkar c Colah by Engineer	5
C. H. Chandarana lbw Kalapesi	8
S K. Kapadia b Kalapesi	2
G. B. Gawanker not out	0
Extra	15
Total	110

The Islam Gymkhana "A" and "B" teams were both victorious, the former defeating the Baronet Cricket Club by 62 runs, and the latter winning by 74 runs against the Bank of India.

ISLAM GYMKHANA "A".
(First Innings.)

A. Khairaz lbw Nariman	39
S. K. Nathani c Mody b Nariman	1
M. S. Sheriff run out	6
G. H. Kazrani c Kapadia b Pavri	34
Mohiuddin c Havevalla b Kapadia	25
S. M. Kadri b Billimoria	0
A. G. Kazi b Nariman	1
A. Hakim b Nariman	15
Ismail Cassam a Pagdivalla b Kapadia	0
A. E. Merlhant stumped Vali Ahmed not out	1
Extras	0
Total	3
	115

BARONET C. C.
(First Innings.)

P. M. Kately c and b Mohiuddin	8
K. R. Mehromji run out	1
E. F. Pavri c Kazrani b Hakim	4
H. J. Vejifdar run out	31
D. R. Havevalla c Sherif b Hakim	10
C. D. Billimoria c and b Hakim	0
S. B. Nagporevalla c Kadri b Hakim	1
S. J. Pagrivalla c Kazi	1
S. N. Mody c Hazani b Kazi	0
M. J. Kapadia b Hakim	4
R. Nariman not out	1
Extras	2
Total	53

Hakim took 5 wickets for 11 runs and Nariman 4 wickets for 38 runs.

Islam Gymkhana "B" 118 runs (Sherieni 20)

Bank of India 44 runs (Vacha 15.)

Commissioner Wants Grants To Union Board.

BANKURA, Aug. 9.

It is reported that the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has returned the Budget of the Board for reconsideration as the Board has not made a suitable grant to the Union Boards.

The Divisional Commission has also made remarks in the budget that the grant to the Amerkanon National School for agricultural purposes and the grant of Rs. 1,000 for distribution of cotton seed amongst the agriculturists of Bankura is illegal without his sanction.—Free Press.

ANDHERI CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A general meeting of the members of the Andheri Village Congress Committee will be held today (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Spinning Class hall, Vesava Road for election of the office-bearers for the new year.

DR. ALAM'S WEAK HEALTH

—:o:—

Suffering From Heart Trouble

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

Information has been received from a reliable source that Dr. Mahomed Alam is greatly reduced in weight since his incarceration. It is believed that he has lost over 20 lbs. in weight. He is suffering from heart trouble and has been transferred from the Gujarat Jail to Lahore about a month and a half ago. He had recently a fit, combined with temperature, and he lost consciousness.

To a relation of his Dr. Alam said in the course of an interview that his health was recovering. Dr. Alam is under the treatment of Major Fazal Din, the present Superintendent of Jail.—Free Press.

School Picketers Given Hard Labour.

MUZAFFARNAGAR, Aug. 9.

The case against the two students who were arrested on the 4th inst. while picketing the Government High School here, came up for trial before Mr. Jagdish Narain Sinhgal in Jail. They refused to take part in the proceedings of the Court.

Mr. Om Prakash Gupta one of the accused was fined Rs. 50. in default to undergo 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while Mr. Nahar Singh was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Free Press.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO "RELEASED LEADERS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

ATHNI, Aug. 9.

August 8th was a Red Letter Day in the annals of Athni. Two highly respected leaders of this town (viz.) Dr. Bala Kulhalli and Mr. Annasaheb Siddhanti returned to Athin after serving three months' imprisonment in connection with Salt Satyagraha. Hundreds of persons had gone right up to the station to receive the leaders. On their way to the town they were welcomed and garlanded at numerous villages. On the outskirts of the town itself thousands of men and women had assembled to welcome the beloved leaders back amidst their fold. In the evening a huge procession started from near the Taluka Office. As the procession slowly wended its way through the street the leaders were the recipients of "Arati" and garlands at various places. Throngs of people had lined the route to pay their homage to the returning warriors. The procession terminated at the Siddheshwar Gate at the other end of the town where a monster meeting was held. Touching tributes were paid to the leaders. The meeting ended late at night amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

GOVIND MALAVIYA AMONG PRABHAT PHERIES.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

Under the auspices of the Khetwadi 9th Lane Prabhat Pheri, there was a national flag salutation under the presidentship of Sjt. Govind Malaviya, son of Pandit Malaviya on the 3rd inst.

In his speech Sjt. Chandulal Mohanlal Modi said that by hoisting the National Flag the inhabitants of Khetwadi 9th Lane had increased their own responsibilities a hundredfold. No matter what tribulations come the National Flag once hoisted must continue to fly above our heads. Panditji was then requested to hoist the National Flag.

After further ceremonies, Pandit Govindji said it gave him great pleasure to find that Hindus, Parsis and Muslims were united in these national ceremonies and he prayed that they would remain one and united when trials of endurance and heroism comes.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT KATNI.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent,)

KATNI, Aug. 8.

Almost all the forests have been raided by the Satyagrahis in batches of hundreds. The police arrest only the leaders. It has been reported that 8 satyagrahis were arrested yesterday in connection with satyagraha at Khitoli-forests. Arrested persons include Thakur Ramsingh, Thakur Chandrabhansingh, prominent Congress workers and Malgujars. 2 more arrests have been mmade at Kanawara. The exact total number of arrests is 224. Last evening a monster meeting of the public was held with Pandit Amarnath Pande—the fifth dictator in the chair.

HARTAL IN JAFFRABAD.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JAFFRABAD, Aug. 6.

On the 5th inst. there was a severe hartal here on hearing that the Working Committee of the Mahasabha had ben declared unlawful and that 300 persons had been injured by 'lathi' attacks at a procession taken out on the anniversary of Tilak Maharaj. Tremendous national demonstrations marked the day.

INNOCENT CONGRESSMEN SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Because They Wanted It Says Magistrate.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 7.

Sjt. R. V. Karagydri and Ramakant Golikeri two national workers of Hubli who were serving the local Congress Committee and the Hindustani Sewa Dal for the last Ten years were sentenced yesterday to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one month more, under sections 326 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code.

The offence for which the workers were sentenced was that of cutting a toddy tree alleged to be on Government land. In the evidence it transpired that the tree grew on private land. While convicting the accused the Magistrate said that as they wanted a sentence he was awarding them the afore-said punishment.

The Hubli office of the Hindustani Sewa Dal was searched on Tuesday last and all copies of the Cyclostyled Karnataka Satyagraha Bulettin, the Cyclostyle machine and a typewriter were taken away by the raiding party.

The trial of Mr. Anantarao Jalihal a prominent pleader and Congress worker of Gadag will take place at Gadag under sections 117, 174, 446, 447 I.P.C. Two other workers who were sentenced to 4 months R.I. will also take their trial along with Mr. Jalihal.

VIGOROUS PICKETING IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

Merchants Break Agreement.

(Through Sind Boycott Committee.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

The Piecegoods Merchants Association of Karachi, had come to an understanding with the Sind Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee on the 8th of July, by which they pledged themselves to abide by the decision of Sardar Vallabhbhai, regarding the stopping of the sale and despatch of foreign cloth.

SARDAR PATEL'S DECISION.

Having given a full hearing to the deputations of the merchants and local Congress workers, Sardar Vallabhbhai decided that all sale and despatch of foreign cloth should be entirely stopped after the 15th of July. He however allowed the merchants to place their difficulties before the All-India Congress Working Committee.

The Working Committee, after giving full consideration to their difficulties confirmed the decision of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

AGREEMENT BROKEN.

In contravention to the decision of the Working Committee the piecegoods merchants have now decided to sell and despatch foreign cloth and have intimated to the Sind Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee their intention to resume transactions from to-day. Vigorous picketing has, therefore, been started at the main cloth markets and the Railway goods station.

AKOLA SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

AKOLA, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Bhaoorao Deshmukh; Yeshwant Rao Deshmukh of Dongergaon Messrs. Balram Shriniwas and Himat Bhadder of Mana and Dhanjibhai of Wadegaon arrested under section 117 I.P.C. and 26 G. of the Forest Act.

To-day's Batch consisted of 11 Volunteers of Akola Jungle Satyagrahies arrested on the way to Loni at a distance of two miles from Akola. Also a batch of 11 Volunteers of Akot Taluq arrested and have been brought here.

BULDANA FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BULDANA, Aug. 9.

A batch of five volunteers broke the forest laws at Rajpur yesterday in the presence of 4000 men and women. All the volunteers were arrested. To-day a batch of five volunteers broke the Forest law at Godri near Chikhli in the presence of a large crowd. All the volunteers were arrested.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Through Kapadvanj Taluka Mahasabha Taluka.)

KATHLAL CAMP, Aug. 8.

The local police arrested to-day at the offices of the Mahasabha Samiti of Kapadvanj Taluka Sjt. Bhai Chaturbhai Patel, principal of the Industrial School and Sjt. Shivshankar Joshi of the English School under Section 11 of Ordinance 5. Both of the accused will be tried in Kaira. The whole town observed a hartal and took out a procession in their honour.

Thanks to the peaseful but vigorous picketing at the liquor shops not a single customer has been to a liquor shop since July 28. Among those sent to jail Kathlal can boast of Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya, Sjt. Narharibhai Parekh and Sjt. Shankarlal Parekh.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT AKOT.

—:o:—

Women Taking The Lead.

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOT. Aug. 7.

Mr. Dajisaheb Bedarkar, President Municipal Committee Akot, Mr. Lele, B. A., LL.B. and Mr. Jagannath Shastri were arrested on the morning of the 5th instant. A large gathering at once assembled to congratulate them and to give them a hearty send off. They were immediately motored to Akola jail.

In the evening a congratulatory meeting of five thousand people was addressed by Mr. Wasudeorao Ashtika. Next day he was arrested. A large procession followed him to the police station, the trial took place on the same day, and judgments are expected today; all the charges being under sec. 117 I.P.C. with sec. 26 of forest act.

As settled previously the Forest Satyagraha commenced today. In the morning ten volunteers led by Mr. Govindrao Mahajan, got the first honour of being the leader of the first batch. After the usual garlanding by the ladies and speeches by Mrs. Durgatai Joshi President of the Berar War Council, and others the batch started at about 8-30 a.m. followed by a huge procession of Hindoos and Mohamedans. There were already rumours of warrant against Mr. Mahajan and the sight of Police officers confirmed the rumours. The procession proceeded peacefully up to Dak-Bungalow, where the D.S.P. and Subordinate Police with Constables were awaiting them for arrest; on their way to the Satyagraha spot.

COURTEOUS D. S. P.

The car of volunteers was accordingly held up and declared to be arrested. The D.S.P. very kindly and courteously allowed Mrs. Radhabai Oka to honour the Satyagrahis and sing in their praise, for a short time, without any impediment. The D.S.P. was told then and there by Mrs. Durgatai Joshi that the Satyagraha would continue as usual in spite of the arrests and immediately proceeded to the spot, six miles from Akot, where another batch of Satyagrahis was already in advance. A number of people including doctors, pleaders, and ladies had already gathered there. After speeches by Mr. Vaidya and Mrs. Durgatai Joshi, the ten volunteers all from the mofussil under the leadership of Dipchand Haoji commenced the Satyagraha, by cutting grass and tree branches, after formally informing the Forest guard.

On their way back, the Satyagrahis' cars stopped for a short time in front of the Dak-Bungalow, where the Deputy Commissioner was said to have come. But the batch has not been arrested.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Arrests & Conviction.

(Through Satyagraha Committee).

RANPUR, Aug. 8.

Sjt. Manubhai Chimanlal, the Secretary, Dholera Chhavni, and two volunteers, Messrs. Mulshanker Ambashanker of Dhandhuka, and Jayantilal Manilal of Dholera were arrested from Dholera Satyagrah Chhavni; and on being produced before the Magistrate, were convicted to two months' simple B class, two months' simple C class, and three months' rigorous C class respectively. The last of them is further more fined Rs. 150 alternatively three months more.

While the case against Barwala Mahajan was being heard, two of them, Messrs. Nandlal and Chhibildas of Barwala were arrested in the Court, each on four separate charges. They have been released for the time being on bail. The cases against Dholera and Barwala, which were called for hearing yesterday, were adjourned to 13th.

Mr. Ponatlal Prabhuram, a prominent worker of Dhandhuka, who has sent all his three sons in the fight, died suddenly of heart-failure, and messages of sympathy to the bereaved family have been received from th entire Taluka. One of his sons, Sjt. Jamnadas, being tried for Parishad activities, was refused a week's adjournment of his case to perform his father's final funeral rites.

BOYCOTT IN DHANDHUKA.

The merchants in Dhandhuka had originally bound themselves not to sell any foreign cloth for three months. Those three months having passed they have bound themselves for a further three months period, not to transact foreign cloth have sealed their foreign cloth and have stocked them in separate godowns. Thus not an inch of foreign cloth will now be available in Dhandhuka henceforth.

GUEST-HUNTING IN DHOLERA.

Dholera authorities indulge in daily guest meeting. First the police come and enquire at Dholera Chhavni, whether there was any new arrival. Then they go from house to house and ask each and every householder whether he had any guest what had he come for, how long would he stay and when where would he go. This guest hunting last daily for about half a day and is a source of much tolerant amusement to the public.

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Mr. Ishwarbhai K. Vyas, the President Taluka Local Board, who is standing his trial under I. P. C. 120B distributed prizes to Ranpur ladies for best dialogue performances during the boycott week. He also delivered a very impressive speech wherein he asked the people to carry on fearlessly and unflinchingly even though he and others be jailed.

Wadhwan Camp Day will be observed to-morrow and 10th instant will be observed as 'Political Prisoners' Day' as per Congress orders.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

RAMPUR, Aug. 9.

A whole posse of armed police numbering somewhere about 50 constables, headed by Mr. Shaikh, the Deputy Police Superintendent, and the other subordinate officers have pitched their camp in Barwala.

MAHAJAN LEADERS ARRESTED.

Sjt. Prabhudas Bhutta, the the leader of the Barwala Mahajan has been arrested. He is charged under 117 I. P. C. and has been removed to Dhandhuka.

PARISHAD CASES.

Various cases in relation to Dhandhuka Taluka Parishad against 28 persons, including Sjt. Ishwarbhai K. Vyas, the President Dhandhuka Taluka Parishad, Darbarshri Shivsinhji, Talukdar of Oher and a prominent Rajput leader of Kathiawad and others have come up for hearing to-day.

A GAME OF ARREST AND RELEASE.

For the last five days Rampur public enjoying some comical relief. One Mr. Shivlal of Botad, and a volunteer of the local Chhavni has been selling salt in the streets of Rampur. He is shouting out his sale at the top of his voice. Every morning and every evening, he is taken into custody, taken to Thana and then immediately released. Yesterday evening for the fifth time, he was declared to have been formally arrested and was released immediately.

The general survey of the Rampur Branch of Saurashtra Khadi Samiti, inaugurated by the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti showed a very progressive situation. 450 taklis are regularly working every day. 65 spinning wheels are being run on behalf of the Samiti. 40 spinning wheels run on private venture. Spinning class is attended by more than 100 students. All these give an average out put of about 6000 yards per day of the average count 18. Darbar Dharbhai a local Talukdar spinns 80 yards of 20 count per hour perhaps the record figure on this side at least.

Nagpur Arrests.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

Twenty-three volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing liquor shops. The cases against Congressmen who were arrested yesterday in connection with the Garhwal procession and the public meeting will come up for hearing on the 15th instant.—A. P.

Labour Conferences Postponed

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Owing to the political situation, the sessions of the Punjab Labour Conference and the All-India Labour Conference have been postponed to 30th and 31st August respectively.

STOP PRESS.

DISORDERLY SCENES AT ALL-BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at the Town Hall this afternoon where the All-Bengal Muslim Conference resumed its session, when Mr. Abdur Rahim, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, opposed the resolution supporting Muslim representation to the Round Table Conference. He said that after the rejection of Moslem demands by the Simon Commission, it was useless to go on a begging mission again.

The speaker was howled down, and he was made to resume his seat by the Chairman, Sir Abdur Rahim.

A FORGETFUL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, ex-Minister of Bengal, in the course of his speech said that the present moment was most critical in the history of the community and he appealed to the audience to present a united front to "unsympathetic British Government who were quite forgetful of the loyalty and devotion of the Muslims in India and to Hindus who were disposed to ignore Muslim claims."

The Conference recommended to the Viceroy the names of Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Fazlul Huq as its representatives to the Round Table Conference. The Conference condemned the recommendations of the Simon Commission.

FIGHT BETWEEN VOLUNTEERS.

Towards the close of the proceedings, Bengali Moslems and Peshwari volunteers fell out as a result of which some of them received injuries.

The Calcutta Khilafat Conference which reassembled this afternoon passed resolutions condemning the Civil Disobedience movement and supporting the resolution of the All-India Khilafat Committee advising Moslems to participate in the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

BOMBS IN FEMALE COMPARTMENT OF TRAIN.

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 10.

A few bombs and material for their manufacture are alleged to have been discovered in the female compartment of a railway train at Juggernauthgunj station on the E. B. Railway. A Bengali woman who was occupying the compartment was arrested along with two young men. All three have been brought to Mymensingh and remanded. The woman when questioned is stated to have denied ownership of the box containing the bombs.—A. P.

FRENCH EFFORTS AT BARGAINING.

LONDN, Aug. 10.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal," before Irak can be admitted to League of Nations, Great Britain must satisfy France in regard to delimitation of Irak-Syrian Frontier and situation of pipe-line to transport oil from Mosul to sea, which France desires to pass over Syrian territory at the end of Port Tripolis whilst Great Britain wants it to pass through Transjordan and Palestine and emphasises that this is Irak's wish.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Lady Irwin arrived in London in afternoon and left immediately for country.—Reuter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY. AUGUST 11, 1930.

THE LOT OF THE "SUPPRESSED"

—:o:—

In his presidential address at Nagpur on Friday last to the First All-India Depressed Classes Conference, Dr. Ambedkar rightly emphasized a point which our communalists and sectarians in politics do not visualise clearly. He told his community: "It is only in a Swaraj constitution that you stand any chance of getting the political power into your own hands. Without Swaraj you cannot bring salvation to your own people." Those whose persistent cry is: "Let us bargain successfully about the rights and privileges of our community first and think of Swaraj afterwards," should study carefully the portion of his address in which he draws attention to the diversity in speech and religion amongst the various communities that inhabit Latvia, Rumania, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Esthonia and Czechoslovakia. And yet all these countries enjoy Self-Government. Dr. Ambedkar pertinently points out in his address: "It seems to me that to insist that all the divergent elements in a country shall be one united whole before it can have the blessings of Self-Government is to reverse the order of things and to ignore the unifying effect of the great process of Self-Government."

There is far greater appreciation to-day amongst the so-called 'caste' Hindus of the hardship which the "suppressed" class have to bear, there is a keener desire to rid the land of the curse of 'Untouchability' than was the case even a decade ago. No man has laboured more devotedly, more selflessly and more indefatigably to bring about this welcome quickening of the social conscience of Indians than Mahatma Gandhi. It is due to him that one of the foremost items in the Congress programme is the abolition of 'Untouchability.' As we have pointed out frequently, the great stumbling block in accelerating the process of abolition is the appalling illiteracy of the people. Education and still more education is one of the primary needs of India but if there is one feature of nation-building activities which the bureaucracy has starved financially, in spite of its lip sympathy, it is education. An India with a population of at least fifty per cent literates could have done away with the curse of 'Untouchability,' so great would have been the power of the forces of enlightenment in heading towards a truly democratic Swaraj. If the disabilities under which the "suppressed" classes still suffer remain without a nation-wide effort being made to abolish them the fault largely lies with the British administration, as Dr. Ambedkar emphasized in his address. It has obstructed attempts on the part of Indian leaders to remove these disabilities through legislative reform. It obstructed the efforts of Lala Lajpat Rai to quicken the pace of literacy amongst the "suppressed" when he desired through the resolution he moved in the Legislative Assembly to provide a handsome State grant for the purpose.

A fortunate phenomenon, however, of the present insurgence of national aspirations is that Indian youth feels keenly this canker of "Untouchability," this blot upon India's fair name under which sixty millions of her children are regarded as "sub-human" beings. Fortunately, the ideal which Indian youth has set before itself, under the inspiring and saintly direction of Mahatma Gandhi, is the ideal of Swaraj for the masses, not only for the classes. Dr. Ambedkar need not apprehend that the Nationalist youth of to-day does not realise that "the effect of ignoring social facts is to make the aristocracy of wealth, education and social standing the governing caste." Our struggle to-day is not merely to effect a change of masters. India will resist the imposition upon her of a body of indigenous oligarchies. The struggle for freedom means the institution of a truly democratic regime, in which no caste or community will be allowed to enjoy unfair privilege or opportunity. In such a regime there will be no room for restrictions placed upon anybody by orthodoxy, no room for privileges claimed by the accident of birth. It is because the Congress is engaged in such a struggle that we hope the "suppressed" classes will fight shoulder to shoulder with it for the winning of democratic Swaraj, so that in the India of to-morrow the very term "suppressed" class will have only a historical meaning.

UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

—:o:—

For a long time past, we have been hearing strange tales of the doings of the University Syndicate. We have already referred, in these columns, to the incredible case of Prof. Shah; but, as the legality of the "decision" taken by the Syndicate in that matter may be brought up for decision before a proper authority, we shall not refer to it here again, beyond just pointing out that that case is by no means a solitary example of the Syndicate's arbitrary ways. The appointment to the Registrar's office affords another example, in some respects even more grotesque, than that of Prof. K. T. Shah. The post of the University Registrar was advertised a few weeks ago. We understand that, contrary to the experience in the case of the University Chairs advertised for last April, a goodly number of applicants had offered themselves for this post, which has been rendered almost illustrious by the long tenure in it of Mr. Pardunji M. Dastur. The history of the case, however, before the Syndicate made up its mind to invite applications, is interesting in a most bizarre way. Last January the post was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. J. Wadia without inviting any applications. There could be no two opinions about the suitability of Mr. Wadia for the post. But, whether it was the spectacle of the constant complaint about the Syndicate's high-handedness in regard to the carrying out of the provisions of the new University Act, Mr. Wadia being too conscientious to suffer such flagrant disregard of the spirit as well as of the letter of the law; or whether it was the feeling that by offering himself in place of his old master and superior, Mr. Dastur, he was doing some sort of an injury to that gentleman,—Mr. Wadia being extremely sensitive on such points—the fact remains that no sooner was he definitely appointed to the post than he lost his nerve. He would not listen to any argument for continuing in the post, and begged to be relieved instantaneously of his charge. At last the Syndicate thought he ought to be given time to attune himself to the idea of being himself in the chair of his Guru; and so it granted him leave, even before he had commenced service as Registrar. Mr. Dastur was called upon to fill up the breach; and, with his usual high-mindedness, that veteran immediately acceded to the invitation of the Syndicate. A month elapsed, and Mr. Wadia could still not be persuaded to return to duty. His leave was extended by another month. At the end of that period also, Mr. Wadia could not return to duty; and so the Syndicate had perforce to declare the post vacant; and it being vacation time, the new Vice-Chancellor appointed once again Mr. Dastur as officiating Registrar.

At the commencement of the new academic year in June last, the Syndicate decided to treat the Registrar's post to be finally vacant, and resolved to invite applications by public advertisement. The advertisement duly appeared, and applications began to pour into the office. The Syndicate, however, set aside, it seems, all those applications, and asked Mr. Wadia once again to accept the Registrarship. He agreed, took charge on Monday last, and is reported to have left again! The veteran Mr. Dastur has again been called in the fourth time, we believe, since he was relieved definitely of his charge. The Registrarship is going once again abegging. The point in all this ado is not of personality, but of principle. Does the Syndicate consider Mr. Wadia to be the only fit person for the post? Did Mr. Wadia apply for the post when it was last advertised? If not, what ground had the Syndicate, or any members thereof, to go abegging to him, in spite of the experience they had got in this matter? Were there no other applicants for the post?

These are serious questions; and we trust the powers-that-be in the University will know how to deal with them. We are aware, indeed, that under the new University Act,—a masterpiece of camouflage—the Senate, which is flamboyantly decribed as the supreme governing body in the University, has not a shred of authority to stop such glaring misfeasance in University administration by its executive, the Syndicate. But that makes it all the more imperative for those interested in University administration to see if they cannot take some steps to check the high-handedness of the Syndicate. Another case of a like character seems to be the proposal in the agenda before the next meeting of the Senate, which relates to the appointment of a Physical Instructor for University undergraduates. So far as we recollect, the Senate has yet to consider and adopt even the principle of compulsory physical training proposed for University students. But, before the Senate could even consider the principle its executive, the Syndicate, advertised for the post of a Physical Instructor in the University on a handsome salary. Were there no other reason than that of the self-respect of the Senate, we would urge that body to throw out summarily the proposal of the Syndicate in that behalf, as insulting to its dignity and infringing its legal rights. Cases like the foregoing are multiplying fast under the present regime in the University and unless the Senate wakes up to its own responsibility, matters would have reached such a pass that there would be no remedying of the abuse.

AFRIDI REVOLT.

—:o:—

A perfect little Frontier War threatening the peace and prosperity of the Indian Empire is being fought in the columns of the "Times of India" and we have no doubt that in a day or two it will be duly won. That there is trouble on the Frontier can be readily granted. But the enormous dimensions that it has attained, the inspiration thereof (the libel on the Congress is repeated), and the horrors that it will lead to are all exclusively produced by the fevered imagination of the War correspondent of the "Times of India" who lives at Simla—a little over five hundred miles away from the War front. The causes that have produced the revolt are, according to this correspondent, many. But every one of them—ancient as well as recent—has been traced to the Congress mischief-makers. The Congress and the national movement are on his brains; so much so that he is not ashamed of uttering and repeating the most shameless calumny. It is this man alone who has been capable of relating Mr. Sastri's reference to the need of creating trouble to the actual revolt among the Afridis. And we shall not be surprised if Pundit Malaviya is presently accused of inciting the Afridis to further violence because he suggested the other day that Indians preferred non-violence to violence of their own free will. When one reads such deliberate vilification of the Congress one begins to wonder if there is no such thing as gentlemanly honesty in dealing with opponents even though the opponent be the Congress. And when one is allowed a little peep into the other side of the picture—like three years' rigorous imprisonment for a child of 11 years—one literally gasps.

THEIR URGENT DUTY.

—:o:—

British policy in Egypt is naturally causing a good deal of uneasiness in Labour circles. The MacDonald Government did what the Tories desired them to do. They sent warships to Alexandria and warned both Nahas Pasha and Sidki Bey that both of these two opponents in the fight for upholding constitutional rights would be held responsible if the life and property of foreigners were endangered. But this is not what the MacDonald Government are expected to do. It is their urgent duty to warn King Fuad to leave his despotic ways and return to constitutionalism. We notice that even that imperially minded Labour journal, "The New Statesman" urges the MacDonald Government to warn King Fuad of the danger of indulging in his "despotic tastes." It remarks: "Since we are in Egypt and our influence there is obviously not a negligible thing, we hope it will be used, quietly but firmly, in favour of restoration of constitutional government with the least possible delay." The British Government must not only do this but give an assurance to the Egyptians that they are ready to deal with Nahas Pasha again, after he has resumed the premiership, in order to arrive at an honourable understanding with them, so that the Anglo-Egyptian question is solved in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

ETHICS & ECONOMICS INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

MODUS OPERANDI.

(BY POLITICUS.)
IX*.

Compared to the problem of the middleman, there is only one other problem in carrying out the boycott programme, which may be admitted to be formidable in the first degree. And that is the problem of speeding up national production in all boycotted material so as to safeguard the movement from proving abortive. The moment, however, when the issues are joined and the battle is in progress is, obviously, not the most suitable moment for setting about building our national industry, so as to make it meet the maximum of our aggregate national demand.

At the same time, it must be added, as emphatically, that this is likewise not the moment for restricting the available national production, or the facilities for its disposal. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has publicly declared his disapproval of the suggestion that the shops dealing in Swadeshi goods must be closed down for a considerable time, as a sort of a general strike, or a political gesture. The shops dealing in foreign goods may close down for their own convenience, quite apart from the sympathy such traders might be feeling for the national cause. But that is no reason for the Swadeshi shops to close down at the same time. A political gesture may be made by a day's closing, as a protest against some specific outrage on common sense. But it must never be forgotten that the entire boycott movement is a political gesture of nation-wide significance; and so there is no substance in such a plea. On the other hand, a general strike, involving Swadeshi shops also, cannot but harm the movement. The concrete proof is provided by the closing down of some of the Bombay mills. No more inopportune movement could have been selected for this unfortunate occurrence. Apart from the danger of thousands of operatives being thrown out of work, at a time when they cannot easily return to and be absorbed in their native villages, the menace of the foreign competition would only be strengthened by the Indian mills refusing to work regularly. This is a time for double, shift, if not triple; and this is the moment the mill agents select for absolute closing down! Can there be a graver and more deadly commentary on their professions of patriotism?

BOYCOTT ITSELF A BENEFIT TO INDUSTRY.

If we leave aside such unfortunate developments, the indigenous industry and production in all branches stand to gain, and should benefit, by the boycott movement by itself.

The boycott, by itself, lends a great impetus to the speeding of the national productive capacity. But the confession has to be made at some time that the productive organisation of India,—especially industrial matters,—is by no means that efficient structure that one might expect the capitalist system to have set up for its own sake. Of the principal Indian industry affected by the boycott movement,—the cotton industry,—the room for immediate expansion as indicated by the quantity of foreign competing goods still brought into the Indian market. While the Indian mills produce piece-goods to the aggregate of some 2,000 million linear yards, the foreign imports in the last fiscal year 1929-30 were close upon the domestic production, or about 2,000 million linear yards. The produce of the cottage industry, or hand-loom production, is estimated to account for the remaining third of the total requirements of the Indian market. Hence the problem for the practical boycotter, in this industry, consists in so speeding up the local manufacture as to supply the deficit of 2,000 million linear yards. It has been calculated that if only the Indian mills were rationally working, they could, without any fresh investment of capital, produce another 1,500 million yards; leaving something like 5,00 million yards to be made up by the domestic weaver, or to be accounted for by curtailed demand and rationed supply. It is easier for the power-driven mills to speed up production all at once than for the hand-worker. And hence this remark. The boycott would then be complete in this one case at least.

But the problem is not solved by merely stating it. As the Indian mills are working to-day, it seems all but hopeless to expect them to make such a splendid response to the nation's call. And yet, if better counsels prevail, and the sense of patriotism is not utterly extinct in this class the patriotism is conditioned by the opportunity it affords for self-aggrandisement, the task of meeting the entire national demand is not beyond its ability altogether.

CASE OF OTHER INDUSTRIES

But what might be the case with the cotton industry is not the case with all other industries. Production is lagging or ill-organised. Hence not the least of the duty of the authors and directors of the boycott movement will be to organize and speed up this productive capacity of the nation, so as to assure our national independence in the economic domain. The opposition of the present Government, in the form of every impediment it can place in the way of the boycotter, must be premised as an inevitable condition precedent. We have already got the Anti-Picketing Ordinance; and no one knows what other Ordinances may yet be fashioned by the present Government. But in every such case, the duty of the directors of the boycott movement is to find ways and means to evade the working of the Ordinance so as to defeat the central purpose, or at least to strip publicly such measures of Government of any pretence to reasonableness. This involves a conception of the Boycott, not as an auxiliary or incident to the political struggle, but as a method of accomplishing economic emancipation by itself. If such modification of the basic conception is not acceptable, the movement will be shorn of its most effective and enduring possibility.

BOYCOTT—AND AFTER?

The consequences of a successful boycott movement are or will be apparent, not only in the finances of the Government of India; but in the weakening of the general economic ascendancy of Britain all over the world. Britain will, by a successful boycott of her wares, not only lose the Indian market, and have to that extent her volume of unemployment increasing; she will also lose the incidental services and advantages resulting from such service, which accounts for no small degree of her economic prosperity. And if these consequences result, the pressure on the British public opinion to end the strugle may be sufficiently high to make for an Indian victory. But even apart from this political achievement, the economic consequences of a successful boycott of foreign goods must be the 'pro tanto' emancipation of India, and her immunity from exploitation, which are ends desirable in themselves. Even after accomplishing such emancipation we may have, and must even seek, a flourishing foreign trade. But the Foreign Trade of a self-governing India will not be the one-sided arrangement it now is, nor will it necessarily involve the repression of India's industrial possibilities, which results as an unavoidable consequence of the present economic situation under foreign domination.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous articles appeared on July 31, August 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 respectively.

THE TILAK PROCESSION BAN.

A Violation Of Civil Rights.

(By P. R. LELE B.A., LL.B., Vice-President B. P. C. C.)

The Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have announced that a procession will be led to-day under their auspices on the Hornby Road. Sharing the collective responsibility with my colleagues as I do, I am constrained to give some expression to my own views, for which the Committee are not at all responsible, not because they may not be acceptable to my colleagues but because it is not probable I should have another opportunity of expressing my views for some months.

The Tilak Anniversary Procession was held up at the junction of Cruickshank Road and the Hornby Road and a responsible Police Officer said it was a Government of India order that was being enforced. Where is this order? Where was it promulgated? Is it a general or a specific order? Under what authority have the Government of India issued such an order? I say the Government of India have no authority to issue an order of the kind that was sought to be enforced on the night of the 1st of August. The Governor-General has the authority to make Ordinances, but the Government of India have no powers not provided by legislation. If the Government of India claim such power they ought to issue their order to the public and must mention the law under which they get that power. As the matters stood on that fateful night Government of India were only guilty, if the Police Officer was right, of a flagrant violation of the civil rights of Indians. Only those officers who are mentioned in several Acts can issue orders regulating the inherent free movement of the public. If the Government of India or Local Gov-

(Continued on page 13.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

How Long?

The "Statesman" of Calcutta has not yet forgiven the Calcutta Corporation for the latter's refusal to buy British gas mantles. It has again come out with a long leader in which it says: "Of its own will the Corporation has met under a flag that is not the flag to which everybody in India owes allegiance. Of its own will it has made itself a body definitely defying the Government in power, of its own will it has made of public money a weapon against an important section of its constituents. How long is that to endure?" In answer one may well ask a few questions. Who in India has refused to owe allegiance to the National Flag? Has the "Statesman" any knowledge of the amount of Indian "public money" spent without or against India's consent or of the amount of "public money" that has been made "a weapon against" India herself? But "How long is that to endure"? asks the "Statesman". And India wonders how long the deliberate insolence of ignoring India's own point of view is going to endure.

"Nature Of Things."

There is a section of younger Tories who claim that they are, unlike the Die-hards, open-minded regarding questions of Empire policy. The "Week-end Review", a new British weekly, voices the views of this section but as regards India it is significant how keen the "advanced" Tories are on promoting a united conspiracy of all British political parties, so that India is denied genuine Home Rule. In its latest issue the "Week-end Review" says: "Why go on talking of what in the nature of things is impossible? It is not that Britain is unwilling to give Dominion Status, but that Dominion Status cannot in the nature of things be given. Something approaching Dominion Status, though different from it in essential detail, may one day be possible." The Round Table Conference is to meet "to discuss plans, not for a vague future, but for the immediate next step in India's development." It is notorious that official Labour and a large number of influential Liberals also agree with this view. Here is a tip for our politicians anxious to go to London to "argue India's case" before the British public. It should convince them what little chance they have to secure anything substantial. What is substantial "cannot in the nature of things be given"!

Welcome Move.

On the agenda for the current month of the Bombay Municipal Corporation figures a resolution to be moved by Mr. Maniar asking that body to hold an inquiry regarding the treatment meted out to political prisoners. He proposes that the Inquiry Committee should be composed of representatives of the Corporation, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and some distinguished public men. We hope Mr. Maniar will secure for his resolution the priority he requests and that the Corporation will agree to institute the representative Committee he asks for in his resolution. The complaints regarding the treatment of political prisoners are growing in volume and the report regarding the methods of dealing with them at Visapur, which was recently published, after a personal investigation, by a committee appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was offered official facilities for its inquiry, only emphasizes the urgency of the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Years For A Child.

According to a communication published in the "Khilafat" Pir Asadullah Shah, the Special Magistrate of Peshawar has sentenced 24 young boys of the village Tangi in the District of Peshawar to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 6 months to three years. At least 6 of these boys are between 13 and 11 years old. Three of them have been sent to prison for 6 months, two for a year and the youngest—a child of eleven years—for three years. They are all being treated as ordinary prisoners. These sentences would be a disgrace even to primitive barbarism and yet they have been inflicted under a Government that represents the vanguard of modern civilisation. Three years' rigorous for a stripling of 11 years! Could there be anything more atrocious and revolting?

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX.

—:o:—

Manufacturers & Dealers Of Tiles, Glass Ware, Earthenware And Pottery Works.

NAMES RECEIVED BY THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Bharat Tiles Co., 20, Apollow St., Fort.
Sorab Dalal Tile Works, Agent, The Indian Jar Supply Co., Janjker St., Chakla.
Nagardas Vatsaraj, Vatraj Lane, Matoonga.
Wadhwan Glass Works, P. O. Jorawarnagar, (Kathiawar).
Delhi Potteries, Factory Road, Delhi.
Parshuram Pottery Works, Morvi, Kathiawar.
Paisafund Glass Works, Talegaon.
Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., Ogalewadi.
Oaama Glass Works, Gondia, C. P.
Alhabad Glass Works, Naini, U. P.
Deccan Glass Works, Hyderabad (Deccan).

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

'An Opportunity For Genuine Swadeshi Firms

The Hon. Secretary Swadeshi and Boycott Committee Propaganda writes:—

The Bombay Presidency Youth League and Bombay Youth League are organizing an "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition" on a large scale in Bombay in October and it will be continued for about a month at least.

The Exhibition is bound to provide a further stimulus to the growing demand of the indigenous commodities. With the prestige and organization of the Youth Leagues at its back, the "Exhibition is bound to be a great success."

A splendid opportunity is offered to the Indian Manufacturers and dealers to exhibit their goods. Stalls will be offered only to "Genuine Swadeshi Firms."

Judging from the past experience and the present awkening we are confident of a heavy rush for stalls and demand for goods. We would therefore urge you to let us know "at your earliest convenience" if you would be willing to exhibit your goods.

On receipt of your reply, we shall be glad to give you further details.

BOMBAY CITIZENS VINDICATE THEIR RIGHT

(Continued from page 1

of people coming from the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads, adding to the number. By 5-30 p.m. the crowd must have numbered over fifty thousand. The traffic now began to get congested. Still there was no end to the oncoming stream of Bombay's humanity.

POLICE MERE SPECTATORS.

The police who had been busy regulating the taffic all this time now found the work almost impossible and had to stand aside, themselves being mere spectators of what was happening. There was a very large number of them, armed with lathis, at Bori Bunder. They had lined themselves on the side of the railway station. There were a number of police officers present regulating the traffic.

Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner, was also present. At Dhobi Talao they were not so very conspicuous. A posse of about 40 under half a dozen officers waited at the Flora Fountain. Some Ambulance cars were also seen moving about. The Congress Ambulance men were using the Swastik emblem instead of the Red Cross.

MALAVIYAJI'S BOYS.

Exactly at 5-40 p.m. the arrival of the procession was heralded by deafening cheers of the crowds. It was led by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the War Council, and Mr. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President, and other members of the B. P. C. C.

They were followed by the batch of Benares Hindu University students, who had recently arrived in the city and joined the movement. They were followed by other Satyagrahi Congress volunteers and the general public which included thousands of mill-workers.

TRIUMPHANT CONGRESS.

It was a moment of tense excitement, when the procession reached the end of the Cruickshank Road and crossing the limit entered into Hornby Road. It was a triumphant entry, whereby the right of the citizens of Bombay to pass in peaceful procession through any part of the city they liked was vindicated. The entry was marked by scenes of unbounded enthusiasm.

Thousands of spectators cheered the processionists, whose number it was almost impossible to estimate. It was an endless sea of humanity surging on all sides. As the processionists proceeded the huge crowds that had gathered all along the Cruickshank Road and in the Lathi Chowk followed it.

THOSE GANDHI CAPS.

The whole area from Dhobi Talao right up to Whiteaway Laidlaw's, where the procession had to turn into Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road looked like a vast sea of Khaddar-capped humanity. For about half-an-hour entire traffic was at a standstill.

The procession reached the Maidan at the junction of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road and the Mint Road when it was 6-15 p.m. It terminated there and the crowds gradually dispersed.

Delhi Starts Liquor Picketing

DELHI, Aug. 9.

Despite undertaking given to the Congress Committee several liquor shops on Egerton Road reopened this morning. Picketing has, therefore, been resumed.—Free Press.

WORKERS SYMPATHISE WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

Huge Procession In Mill Area.

Encouraged by their last effort in parading the Fort area on the day when the Congress Satyagrahis received lathi blows at Bori Bunder for defying Police Commissioner's order on Saturday last, the textile workers of Bombay organised a monster procession on Sunday afternoon, in sympathy with the political prisoners. They had decided to join the B. P. C. C.'s procession which started from Congress House if it were banned by the Police Commissioner, with a view to vindicate their right.

As there was no ban on the Congress procession, they changed their original programme of going to Fort and decided to cover the Labour area. Exactly at 4 in the afternoon several thousand workers started in procession with red banners shouting political slogans from Lal Baug, Parel, under the leadership of Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, with Messrs. Philip Antone, Mapankar, Tawde and other representatives of the Union, Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi and Mr. Sunder Kabadi and other Congress volunteers.

They marched in four in a disciplined manner without causing any obstruction to passers-by. When the procession reached Poibavdi another thousand workers joined it and with loud cries of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Up with Red Flag" and "Long Live the Indian Revolution" the procession went to Kohinoor Mills in Naigam.

THEY MEET MALAVIYAJI.

From Naigam the procession went to Wadala from where it made its way to Tilak Bridge. From there it went to Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, where a political demonstration was made. When the procession reached Worli they were met by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Srijut Vithalbhai Patel who congatulated the workers for so enthusiastically observing the Political Prisoners' Day.

From Worli after visiting various mill areas the demonstrators reached Arthur Road Jail. In front of the jail a big demonstration was held to express sympathy with those political prisoners who are under lock in the jail.

Throughout the route the processionists shouted Union slogans. The procession returned to Lal Baug where it was dispersed by Mr. Kandalkar after an eloquent speech.

3 KILLED: 4 INJURED.

—:o:—

Police Open Fire In Madras Town.

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

Further details regarding the firing by the police at Bodinayakanur on 7th instant show that the arrest of three Congress volunteers who were picketing a toddy shop attracted a large crowd who surrounded the police. Stones were thrown and when attempts to disperse the crowd failed, the police opened fire. The casualties are now reported to be three killed and four injured.—A. P.

SUBEDAR ARRESTS GARUKULA JATHA

—:o:—

Public Beaten With Lathis And 120 Persons Injured.

The Gurukula University Jatha marched off from Manglore to Roorkee with 150 volunteers from different villages to start picketing of the Tehsil courts. The Jatha was raising National Cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," etc. and did not stop them while footing on the Provincial road which passes through the Military settlement.

Subedar Major Savansingh rushed on the Jatha and prevented it from proceeding further. He said that he had arrested all the members of the Jatha and that he would not allow anyone to proceed. It caused great excitement among the public and they gathered there in thousands. The Jatha was immediately surrounded by the military armed with 'lathis' and was taken to the parade ground.

Subedar Major Sawan Singh asked the Jatha to get into the Motor shed and ordered his men to lock the sheds from outside. He was told by P. Ramashwar, the leader of the Jatha that they would not enter into he shed unless they wwere bodily removed there.

Hearing the news of the arrest of Jatha, Mrs. Chandrawli, and Mrs. Savitri Devi raised shouts on roads. This enraged the Subedar Major and he ordered his men to charge the crowd with 'lathis' which was quite peaceful and was retreating towards the city according to the compromise arrived at between the said Subedar Major and the Local Congress.

A free use of 'lathis' was made and more than 120 persons received injuries. The ladies were arrested. Meanwhile loud cries were being raised by 150 arrested volunteers and the anxious Military men were pouring in from their quarters to satisfy their curiosity.

After 2 hours, the Officer Commanding came and ordered the volunteers to be released. He admitted that the Military had no authority to arrest the volunteers and that Sawan Singh was wrong. It is expected that action will be taken against Subedar Major for wrongful confinement.

PARSIS & ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present national awakening has its roots deep into at least a decade of political education. But in its present acrive fom it has come somewhat suddenly to minority communities so that while the whirlwind campaign of Congress has taken their breaths away it has left them a little behind the Hindus in translating the will into the deed, and words and demonstrations into the grim earnest of sacrifice and suffering. Sjts. Nariman, Bhambagara and Smti Pedin Captain have shed lustre on their community by going to jail for their convictions—for the convictions of the overwhelming majority of Parsis and indeed of the whole nation. But our sum of sacrifice is not so great that we can afford to offset it by our sum of shame. The balance to the credit of our national honour does not permit us to contract a huge debt of shame—the shame of allowing our Liberals to dance on the tight rope of dishonourable compromise an eye to invitations to the Round Table tea-party and as if these was not reprehensible enough, to seek seats in the discredited legislatures. He is the limit of perfidy and opportunism for Parsis to seek elections to the Councils when their countrymen are seekng but one glory—the glory of sacrifice and suffering, that a way might be cut thereby through the forest of misleading negotiations to our goal of Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

MONSOON CONDITIONS UNSETTLED AT THE BAY.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 10.

The monsoon continues active in Lower Burma and from Assam to Kashmir. Conditions are again unsettled over the head of the bay.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa and Kyaukpyu five inches, Tavoy three, Akyab two, Rangoon, one and half, Amherst one Gauhati and Hazaribagh three, Cox's Bazar and Jessore two, Ranchi, Gaya and Barisal one and a half, Naya Dumka and Silchar one, Agra Mukteswar and Sutna two, Gorakhpur one, Ajmere four, Rawalpindi, Mount Abu and Kotah, three, Jaipur, Sialkot and Dharampur one and a half, Murree one, Bikaner a half, Mahabaleshwar five, Khandala two, and Calingapatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana increase in Tenasserim, North Arakan, East Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces, East United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills and in Kashmir, and extend along the North-West Frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely in the Punjab Hills and Kashmir during the next 24 hours.

INDIA LAGGING IN INSURANCE ENTERPRISE.

—:o:—

New Company Inaugurated In Bombay.

"RS. 40 CRORES TIED UP WITH FOREIGN FIRMS."

One more welcome addition to Indian Life Assurance Companies in Bombay was made by the inauguration of the Peninsular Life Assurance Company, Limited, on Saturday afternoon. The ceremony of formal inauguration took place at the Company's Office at 87, Medows Street, Fort, when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth welcomed the guests present on behalf of the Directors and Agents of the Company, and congratulated the Agents on their being able to launch this new concern at a time when the country was passing through a period of great financial stringency. Insurance, he said, formed tho backbone of a nation's commerce, and he longed for the day when India would once again take her right place in insurance, commerce, industry, banking and shipping. He called the launching of this new concern as a mile-stone in the journey towards India's commercial emancipation.

WHAT INDIA LACKKS IN.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer welcomed the new enterprise, and reviewed the progress made by insurance in general and life insurance in particular in Western countries. By giving figures he pointed out how India still lagged behind in the field. He said that in order to bring India in a line with other countries the Indian Insurance Companies must turn their efforts inwards, and devote greatest possible attention in educating the people as to the benefits of insurance. They must pay special attention to educating the womanfolk. In Western countries people had come to believe that life assurance was the duty of a husband, the ight of a wife and claim of a child. They must create the same mentality in India, and it would be possible if the people and the Government co-operated with the insurance companies as they did in America.

Dr. Deshmukh, declaring the Company inaugurated, said that the mentality of the public had undergone a complete change since a French cynic said that insurance was only a trick to keep a man poor while he lived and to make him rich only when he died. People had now found insurance the best of effecting some saving out of their earnings. He congratulated the Directors on starting a concern which had every chance of success. Insurance was the one business which never failed; and its history in India showed that there was only one failure during the last twenty years and even that was due to the fact that the Company was connected with a bank.

Alluding to the huge reserve fund of the 40 crores accumulated by foreign insurance companies in India, Dr. Deshmukh said that showed the great possibilities of the progress that insurance can make.

But the progress of foreign companies only meant the sucking away of the life-blood of the children of the soil; and in order to stop that they must boycott the foreign concerns and replace them by starting their own companies. He welcomed the Swadeshi enterprise and wished it all success.

Mr. Jivachand Dharamchand, the Managing Director, thanked the guests present.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth presented Dr. Deshmukh a silver inkstand as a memento.

The guests were then treated to light refreshment.

LABOUR FOR CONGRESS.

(Through Mandvi Congress Committee.)

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee a mammoth labour meeting was held under the presidentship of Shrimati Chambaben Chotani in the compound of the Bombay Improvement Trust's Chawls, near the Sandhurst Rd., Station, on Saturday night. Nearly 500 women were present.

Shrimati Chamben Chotani showed why the present battle was called a "Dharama Youdh".

Mr. Javle Dwarkanath said if they wanted to take part in this struggle they must forget liquor and toddy. Mr. Javle suggested that there should be Labour "Sangh" to help Congress in an emergency.

Mrs. Bhagirtibai Nirgude said was a holy duty for women.

Bassein Doctor Sentenced.

Dr. G. B. Parulker, L.C.P.S., who was picketing the liquor shop at Koliwada, Bassein, was convicted under section 188 I. P. C. and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo 7 days' more. He is placed in B Class.

"FORFEITED TO HIS MAJESTY"

—:o:—

Pamphlet Of Alleged Hatred For Limbdi's Ruler.

WANKANER (Kathiawar), Aug. 9.

The following notification has been published in the Western Indian States Agency Gazette:—

"The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is placed to declare every copy of the publication entitled "The Police Raj in Limbdi", published by Kakabhai Kothari and printed at the Saurashtra Mudrasnalay Press, Ranpur, which is calculated to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection towards the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, to be forfeited to His Majesty."—Free Press.

FACTIONS IN MUSLIM-LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Ali Brothers' Clique.

LUCKNOW, August 6.

A constitutional storm is brewing in the Muslim League, the annual session of which is announced to take place here on August 15.

It will be recalled that the Jinnah League at Calcutta definitely turned down the proposal to send any representation to the All-Parties Muslim Conference, which subsequently held its session at Delhi under H. H. the Aga Khan.

It may also be recalled that Moulvi Mohd. Yakub then Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, had presided over the deliberations of the Jinnah League. But other times other manners; the rebels of yesterday—Shafi, Aqbal and others—are now "my dear elder brothers" of Mr. Jinnah.

And with the reunion of the two Leagues the hopes of Maulvi Shafi Daudi, the Standing Secretary of the All-Parties Muslim Conference, have revived.

Early this year he congratulated the Jinnah League on the "historic union", but subsequently, when the date for holding the Conference was fixed, he wrote to the Secretary of the League, who was no other person than Moulvi Mohd. Yakub, asking him to elect twenty representatives to the Conference.

The Assistant Secretary of the League, it is reported, who was still under the illusion created by Mr. Jinnah at Calcutta that only the League could speak for Indian Mussalmans in matters political, omitted to put this requisition on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council. He was sharply reprimanded by the Secretary who with his own hand inserted the item on the agenda.

Now the question arises whether an executive could disobey the mandate given by the parent body, for the present Council of the League is the creation of the Calcutta League, which gave such a rude shock to the Shafi-Rahmatullah-clique.

Perhaps, we might as well expect a "ruling" from the Maulvi, the ex-president of the Assembly, on the subject.

It is viewed with concern that the Mahmudabad party and the Nationalist group of Mussalmans have grown cold towards the League. The matter is, however, a subject of acute controversy here.—Hindustan Times."

NO BIDDERS AT AUCTION.

—:o:—

South Kanara Determind To Go Dry.

(From A Correspondent.)

COONDAPUR, Aug. 6.

The auction sales of toddy shops in South Kanara District first began in Coondapur on August 2. The people observed hartal on the day although it was a shandy day. The local shandy, which is the biggest in the district was also voluntarily closed and the whole town put on a deserted appearance the whole day. The local police force was reinforced by a dozen reserve constables and all were busy moving up and down. A group of school-boys, who were crying national slogans, were charged with canes by the police and a few were slightly injured including a lad of eight years. At the auction time, printed leaflets were distributed appealing to the bidders not to bid any toddy shops, signed by prominent landlords of the Taluk, who have agreed not to give their palm trees for tapping. These leaflets as well as the unity of the town-people to close down the shops and the shandy in particular, had a great effect on the intended bidders. None came forward.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT SEONI.

—:o:—

(Through Publicity Officer, Congress.)

SEONI, Aug. 8.

Satyagraha of the Forest Laws will be started in the Seoni District on the 15th August. Mr. Bhim Sain, District Congress Dictator will be in charge of the Satyagraha.

BOYS UNDER 12 SENT TO JAIL.

—:o:—

Repression In Peshawar.

The "Khilafat Daily" publishes the following letter from Mr. Abdul Karim Khan Muslim, B. A. and Mr. Masshriqi, B. A. the secretary and a member respectively of the Frontier National Young Club, Karimpur, Peshawar.

On July 30th 1930 at 6-0 p.m. the following 24 young men were placed before Mr. Pir Asadullah Shah, Special Magistrate inside the jail and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Most of these convicted persons are young and about six of them are children between eleven and twelve years. All of them have been given rigorous imprisonment. It is regrettable that though some of them are children and most of the others youths of tender ages and though some of them pay four thousand to seven thousand rupees annually as land revenue they have not been put in any special class but are being treated like ordinary criminals who are sentenced for offences involving moral turpitude. Will the Government who claims to be a civilized Government attend to this matter?

The following is the list:—
Abdul Raut Khan 11 years 3 years.
Abdul Karim Khan 21 years 2 years
Abdul Qayoom Khan 22 years 1 year.
Tooti Jan 15 years 1 year.
Sharifullah 13 years 1 year.
Gulam Hazrat 16 years 1 year.
Moatabar Khan 16 years 1 year.
Nawab Khan 15 years 1 year.
Karimullah 17 years 1 year.
Sadullah bin Khan 16 years 1 year.
Abdul Razzak 14 years 1 year.
Morizkhan 14 years 1 year.
Sobat Khan 13 years 1 year.
Rumat Khan 14 years 1 year.
Hazrat Gul 14 years 1 year.
Darvish Khan 16 years 1 year.
Abdul Kadir 16 years 6 months.
Gul Mohamed 14 years 1 year.
Moidzullah Khan 12 years 6 months
Fatehruddin 11½ years 6 months.
Burhan 12 years 6 months.
Abdulgani 12 years 6 months.
Abdul Karim 15 years 6 months.
Ubaldullah 14 years 1 month.

AFRIDIS NEAR PESHAWAR CITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

zai, for raising a Mohmand Lashkar.

Some fighting is reported from Jalatao but details are lacking.—A. P.

EX-KING AMANULLAH'S MOVEMENT.

What Kabul Thinks.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

News from Kabul entirely discredits the rumour that ex-King Amanullah has left Constantinople probably with the intention of proceeding to Afghanistan. On the other hand Kabul circles believe that he has left Constantinople because Turkish authorities did not much relish his stay there.—A. P.

PESHAWAR FIRING

—:o:—

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

FLOGGING IN GAOL.

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked:—(a) Is it a fact that some undertrial and convicted "Khudai Khudmutgars" and other national workers were flogged in the Peshawar Central Jail and other jails in the North West Frontier Province?

(b) If so, for what offence and the number of stripes administered in each case?

(c) Is it a fact that pubic leaders were threatened by Colonel Brierlay Inspector-General of Prisons to be flogged? I so, for what reasons

Mr. H. C. Haig replied:—(a) some prisoners were whipped, (b) the offence in each case was incitement to mutiny in jail after due warning had been given. The number of stripes awarded varied from 7 to 30.

(c) The impression conveyed by the question is not correct. The facts are that the behaviour of some prisoners in the Peshawar Central Jail on April 23rd and 24th resulted in disorders, which gave rise to considerable anxiety and as a consequence it was considered necessary that all conviction and under trial prisoners should be warned that the punishment for incitement to mutiny was whipping.

INCIDENT THAT WAS ACCIDENT

Mr. S. C. Mitra asked:—(a) Is it a fact that while Sardar Ganga Singh, Supervisor, Military Dairy for Peshawar was coming on a tonga with the members of his family to attend Gurdwara on a religious ceremony he was fired upon near the Kabuli Gate, Peshawar City by a British soldier killing his son, a boy of 15 months and daughter aged 6 years and seriously wounding his wife?

(b) Is it a fact that neither police nor military took any steps to take the wounded lady to the hospital and it was left to the public to render first aid and to take the poor family to the hospital?

(c) Is it a fact that while the dead bodies of the children were being taken in a procession to the funeral ground through the bazar with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner some British soldiers without giving any warning fired at the procession and killed and wounded several persons Will Government released to state how many were killed and wounded on this occasion?

(d) Is it a fact that Government thought of starting an enquiry into this matter by a Sessions Judge but had to give up the idea because of the opposition of the military authorities?

Mr. H. G. Haig replied:—(a) The facts are stated in the judgment of the Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar dated the 3rd of June 1930, a copy of which is placed in the library. This most regrettable incident was the result of a pure accident.

(b) The Honourable Member will observe from the judgment that the lady's wound was dressed at once in the Police Station from where she was sent immediately to the Lady Reading Provincial Hospital.

(c) My information is that the procession met a detachment of British troops that the crowd was very excited and attempted to seize the rifles of the soldiers, that it refused to disperse and that the order to fire had to be given. So far as is known nine persons were killed and 18 wounded.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Trivendrum's Contribution.

(From A Correspondent.)

Aug. 8.

According to the advice of Mahatmaji the people of Travancore concentrated their attention to the furtherance of the constructive programme and have already made a considerable headway in this field. Besides, many of its sons have actively participated in the struggle that is going on in British India. There were two Travancoreans in the first batch that mached from Sabarmati to Dandi under the leadership of Gandhiji. A batch of Travancore volunteers was sent to the Dharsana raid and they have played their part most nobly. Many Travancoreans have taken part in the Kerala Satyagraha and the Satyagraha at Tamil Nadu and many of those noble warriors are in the various gaols of British India.

When the Excise auction of the toddy and arrack shops took place recently only a few shops were bid by contractors. Thirty workers were arrested in Quilon and all of them are respectable gentlemen of various communities. A little to the north in the place called Kuthiathodu also there was a successful prohibition league working and there also the Government have resolved to use repressive measures At Kuthiathodu 30 of the workers are arrested and their case is also pending. This uncalled-for repressive policy of the Government has evoked much resentment in the public mind.

Only Khaddared Persons To To Enter Temple.

—:o:—

FEROZPORE, Aug. 9.

Orders have been pronounced under Section 500 I. P. C. in the case against Mr. Kishorilal of Dharamkot sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Moga.

The Bal Bharat Sabha, Moga, is picketing a temple to allow only Khadder and Swadeshi clad persons to enter it.—Free Press.

USE
KATNI
STONEWARE PIPES
Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, ... BOMBAY.

SIMON REPORT HINDERS PEACE.

Temporizing With India.

The following appears in the New Republic of 2nd July:—

The publication of the second volume of the Simon Report is a disastrous blow to those who had hoped that it might have an important effect in ending the terrible situation which exists in India. It is a revealing fact that the name of Mr. Gandhi does not appear in the second volume at all, and in the first only in two or three casual by-reference. As the authors say in their final statement, all the conclusions in the report had been reached before the outbreak of the present trouble, and no alterations have been made because of it. There may be something to say for such a procedure scientifically, but there is nothing to say for it politically. A Document has been produced which might have been of some value ten years ago, or even five, but is absolutely useless to-day. Even the moderate opinion in India will reject it. If the conference in held next autumn in London as planned, it must certainly throw the Simon Report overboard at the beginning of it is to accomplish anything Publication of this document has in fact made it less likely that the conference will ever be held, or that any attempt will be made to solve India's troubles except by force—if we may define that word to include the sheer weight of passive opposition by many millions of people.

At the time when even the most moderate Indians are asking flat and definite promises of immediate steps toward full Dominion Status, at the very least, the Simon Commission publishes a report the net effect of which is to bind India tighter than ever to the British Governor-General would have tremendous powers. The provincial governors, just as at present, would be able to dismiss their cabinets of native ministers at any time and take over the full duties of government for themselves. They would be specially charged with the authority to carry out orders of the central government, and all laws of every sort, whether their ministers wished it or not. The Simon Commission, anticipating criticism of his feature, urges on its behalf that it would be put into effect only in emergency, and that under ordinary conditions the dyarchy (the British administration) would be abolished. But is plain that self-government only during fair weather is not self-government at all, and the Indians have enough intelligence to recognize that fact.

INDIRECT REPRESENTATION.

Another serious weakness of the plan is that members of the all-important Central Legislative Assembly would be elected, not by popular vote, but by the members of the provincial legislatures. They would be chosen on a basis of proportional representation in order to provide spokemen for the religious and racial minorities While this seems fair critics of the Simon plan say that it is an attempt to break up the legislative Assembly into small blocs which will fight each other futilely while the British continue to govern. At the same time, control of the army would be taken away from India once and for all and given to London, as an Imperial matter.

An attempt is made to meet the problem of the Native States by having a Council for Greater India, which would include representatives both of British India and of the States. This Council would have "consultative and deliberative functions," with regard to a stipulated list of "matters of common concern." Assuming that the Native States would send representatives to the Council—an assumption which for some of them is probably incorrect—it would have some value. It is always useful to get men to come together and discuss who otherwise would never see each other face to face. But as meeting the demands of the Indians the plan is ludicrously inadequate.

BOMBAY'S ANSWER TO SIMON INSULT.

All these details, however, are of little importance, except as they bear upon the tendency of the report as a whole. As we have already said, concessions which might have meant something five or ten years ago are meaningless to-day. Twenty-four hours before the second volume of the report was made public, Mr. Negley Farson, correspondent in India of the Chicago Daily News, cabled to his paper a description of last Saturday's riots in Bombay, from which we quote a few sentences:

Heroic, bearded Sikhs, several with blood dripping from their mouths, refusing to move or even to draw their "Karpans" (Sacred Swords) to defend themselves from a shower of Lathi blows—

Hindu women and girls dressed in orange robes of sacrifice, flinging themselves on the bridles of horses and imploring mounted police not to strike male volunteers, as they were Hindus themselves—

Stretcher-bearers waiting beside little islands of prostrate, unflinching, immovable Satyagrahis who had flung themselves on the ground grouped about their women upholding the flag of Swaraj—

These were the scenes on the Maidan Esplanade to-day..... Dark-faced Mahratti policemen in their yellow turbans marched along in column led by English sergeants across the field toward the waiting crowd.....Crash! Whack! Whack! Whack! At last the crowd broke. Only the orange-clad women were left standing beside the prostrate figures of crumpled men.

A minute's lull and then, with flags flying, another column of volunteers marched into the vast green field. A column of Mahrattis marched past to meet them. They clashed.....and again there was the spectacle of green field dotted with a line of fallen bodies. .....Here sat a little knot of men, their heads bowed, submitting to a rain of lathi blows—refusing to move until completely laid out.

I stood within five feet of a Sikh leader as he took the lathi blows. He was a short, heavily muscled man. The blows came—he stood straight. His turban was knocked off.....He closed his eyes as the blows fell—until at last he swayed and fell to the ground. No other Sikhs had tried to shield him, but now, shouting defiance they wiped away the blood streaming from his mouth.....

(Restored to consciousness) the Sikh gave me a smile and stood up for more.

In this episode of a single day in a single city, five hundred men stood and let themselves be battered into unconsciousness by the police, without lifting a finger in self-protection. They did this because they believe in "Non-violent Non-co-operation." Their action is a sufficient indication of the depth of the passing for freedom which the British are now combating. We wonder how many readers of the New Republic there are who care deeply enough for any cause to suffer for it what these Indians did?

Bombay is the answer to the Simon Report. India to-day demands, in Gandhi phrase, substantial independence—not necessarily in the form of complete freedom, but with nothing less than genuine Dominion Status. The Simon Report gives her no such thing, now or in the near future. It is still possible that the Conference may be held next autumn in London, and that it may produce some basis for agreement, but if so, it will be in spite of the Simon Report and not because of it. This document on which so much labour has been expended is dead at birth; and the Indian revolution will ignore it and go on.

INDIA AND WORLD POLITICS.

The Tragedy Of The Conflict Between Britain And India.

The World Unity Magazine writes:—

The struggle of India to attain social autonomy, and of England maintain the Empire, commands the interest, sympathy and respect of every adult intelligence. It creates issues and releases influences almost too great to be controlled by the the collective intelligence and will of this generation. What we witness is no mere "revolution" of the traditional type but a breaking down of the methods and devices by which humanity has so long been moulded into workable social forms. The entire world is party to the conflict and will be affected by the outcome and will be affected by the outcome.

Between the Boston tea party and Gandhi's revolt against the salt tax there are differences of condition for the measurement of which we havee no adequate scale. One way to suggest them is to note that the road travelled since the American Revolution marks an evolution from the ideal of liberty to the ideal of peace.

What the colonial meant by liberty was merely political independence. He attained this independence in a world socity composed of mutually exclusive sovereignties. Independence was the right of a people to go their own way.

A reovlution of the simple American type cannot be repeated today. India is in direct conflict with our need of world peace. She is rebelling against other countries almost as much as against England. Her rights are conditioned by rights which had no existence when the American Colonies left the Empire. The assertion of national sovereignty at this time according to the ideal of liberty which motivated the colonials a hundred and fifty years ago may produce independence but at the cost of a general chaos menacing all that independence is intended to secure. Whatever is spiritually vital in India's renascence, whatever is economically necessary in her program of education and reform, whatever is culturally precious to humanity in her unused mental and moral resources must somehow be secured without adding to the general disorder already threatening the basis of world civilization.

But England, too, is not merely attempting to suppress one people in revolution. England is also in direct conflict with world rights and world interests. Her sovereignity is no longer absolute nor her responsibility confined to policies advantageous to the Empire alone. The relations between peoples to-day are far less important politically than economically, and economic relations cannot be determined by mere fiat nor constitution but by voluntary perception of mutual good.

A TRAGEDY.

The tragedy for both India and England lies in the fact that a true world issue has arisen before they can appeal to a competent world court possessing power to establish its judgments. They are compelled to confront one another on a basis of strife constantly tending toward violence, when the differences to be determined are solvable only by willing co-operation for final ends larger than either or both can define. England and India in irreconcilable conflict or even abrupt seperation might conceivably overwhelm our feeble international arrangements.

The modern world can endure neither a great people in subjection nor a great empire in collapse. It is a case for trusteeship, imposed upon both immediate parties, and relating both to a world order worth infinitely more to each than victory in the old, narrow meaning of that word. The lack of such trusteeship is the tragedy of the other nations. In essence the case of India represents a people compelled too rapidly to undertake new standards of political education and economic progress; the case of England reveals the need to maintain imperial relations when world relations are required when world relations are required. If India follows China, humanity must adopt a super state or society will collapse.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS & POLITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you very much to gve full publicity to the following resolutons passed by the meeting of the Governing Council, of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association held on Thursday (31st July, 1930) at the Sir Chunilal Mehta, Scout Hut at 6-15 p.m. These resolutions were carried "nem con."

Resolution No. 1. This meeting of the Governing Council of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Associatin recommends that Rule 3 (b) i.e. (the Association is not in connection with any political body. Its members are not allowed to take part, in the Uniform of Rovers, Scouts, Cubs, or Scout Officers in any meetings or demonstrations of a political nature, or in the public reception of any one engaged on a political mission.' and Rule 71 i.e.' (The Bombay Boy Scouts Association is not connected with any political body. Scuts and Officers in Uniform are not allowed to take part in meetings or demonstrations of a Political Nature') of policy or Organisation and Rules for India should be observed by all Troops in the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association. In view of these Rules the Governing Council are unable to confirm the decision arrived at by the meeting of Scouters, presided over by the District Commissioner held on the 8th and 15th July, 1930.

Resolution No. 2. They are further of opinion that those Scouters and Scouts who find themselves unable conscientiously to conform to the existing promise and the Rules laid down for observance by Scuts must consider whether they should not resign from this Association."—Yours, etc.,

C. B. SETHNA,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

Death Of Dr. Ansari's Brother.

—:o:—

News has been received from Delhi that Doctor M. A. Ansari's elder brother Hakim Abdur Razdaq Ansari who had been seriously ill for the last two months passed away on Saturday afternoon.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAH.

—:o:—

A Protest Meeting.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)
RANPUR, August 6.

It will be remembered that Khurshed Behn's Anti Drink Association have been picksting the local liquor shop. The day before yesterday, i.e., on the 4th instant while two lady volunteers Shrimati Sonubehn and Shrimati Chanchal Behn were picketing there and were trying to persuade a police constable, who was in the shop drinking liquor not to do so, a Sub-Inspector came up there and, after a short conversation with the lady picksters, he turned round on several ladies of the town standing quietly at a distance and began to abuse them.

LADIES' PROTEST.

There was excitement let loose on the town as the public were very much angry when they heard that their sisters and mothers were abused. The local feeling was with great effort brought under control by the Chhavni volunteers, and several ladies of the town thereafter convened a ladies' protest meeting. The meeting though specially meant for ladies was attended by thousands of towns people while ladies flocked in equal numbers.

ARRESTS.

Two volunteers were arrested from Dholera for celebrating the boycott week. Raja Ranchhodlal was arrested yesterday morning for selling contraband salt. The two volunteers arrested from Ranpur the day before were Sjt. Ratilal Ved and Sjt. Ravindra Chandulal Dave were convicted to three months' rigorous imprisonment C class and six weeks rigorous imprisonment B Class respectively.

DARBAR SHIVSINGHJI ARRESTED.

One of the most leading figure of the Rajput Renacence movement, that has been set afoot in Kathiawar since last five years, is Darbarshri Shivsinghji of Cher in Dhanduka Taluka. He was the first Rajput among many to join the Dholera Satyagraha, and had observed two weeks' fast for obtaining the privilege of being the very first man in Dhandhuka Taluka to gather illicit salt from the Dholera creek. Since then he has played a very active part in the movement and was arrested some time back but was released on parole pending the hearing of the case. He is now arrested again for the second time last time Ranpur Chhavni and both of his cases will be heard on the 9th proximo.

The Khaddar Branch of Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has begun to produce Khadi, the first lot of whose manufacture has been put to the market yesterday.

Forest Satyagraha At Buldana.

(From A Correspondent.)
BULDANA, Aug. 8.

Yesterday a batch of five volunteers marched from Buldana to Puipalgaon, a village about 15 miles away, to break the forest laws there. About 4000 people from neighbouring villages gathered to witness the programme. The volunteers broke the forest law and were arrested. As to-day and the next two days are holidays, they are kept in police custody.

Katni Forest Satyagraha.

(From A Correspondent.)
KATNI, Aug. 8.

Thakar Delpatsingh one of the reading malguzars of this Tahsil was arrested yesterday. He entered the reserve forest with a thousand Satyagrahis. On receipt of the news of his arrest he was welcomed by a huge gathering of citizens.

Uptill now 214 persons have been arrested although thousands have actively participated in it. Picketing of (Bhariyaial) distillary and liquor shops is being continued.

War Secretary Jailed.

AKOLA, Aug. 8.

Mr Deshpande, War Secretary, Berar Provincial War Council and Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He has nominated Mr. Dadashahile Pandit to succeed him.

Mr. Sohoni Vaidya with his batch of ten volunteers were arrested this morning on the way to Loni Forest for Satyagraha while being led in procession near Kotwali in the heart of the town.

Maganlal Shah of Balapur and Dr. Kashiker and Gadge Shastri of Basim have also been arrested.

Akot Satyagraha started yesterday.

Berar Elections.

AMRAOTI, Aug. 9.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde is the only candidate nominated for election to the Council of State from the Berar Constituency.

For the Legislative Assembly, Rao Sahib Baburao Ramji Patil of Buldana and Mr. Shanker Govind Jog of Amraoti have been nominated.—A. P.

THURSDAY'S CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

On Thursday, Messrs. Dajisaheb Bederker, Lele Pleader, Ashteker and Pandit Jagannath Shastri of Akot got 1 year's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 Fine. Messrs. Sharawne and Sharma from Shirpur got one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Narayanrao Dhondse of Boregaon Manju got one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 Fine, and Mr. Kasar got one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Usupheg from Wadegaon got one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Vinayakrao Deshmukh of Shirso got one year's imprisonment and Mr. Kulkarni Chiwadewalla of Akola got six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISTURBANCE IN PATNA JAIL.

—:o:—

Prison Satyagraha.

PATNA, Aug. 9.

The District Magistrate of Patna has issued the following note regarding the disturbance in the jail:—

"A political prisoner who had been impertinent to the Jail Superintendent was ordered, as a punishment, to be confined in a cell. About 70 other prisoners offered resistance to this order being carried out, lying down on the ground and preventing ingress to the cell. For nearly na hour there was confusion and shouting but in the end the warders succeeded in removing the resisters one by one and confining them in one of the wards. A number of prisoners received bruises and scratchs in the struggle but there were no serious injuries. A body of armed police was called in but it was not necessary to use them."—A. P.

BETUL FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

No Clothes In Jail.

BETUL, Aug. 6.

Since the beginning of the Forest Satyagraha at Betul, every day witnesses the arrest or conviction of some prominent person. After four local leaders and one Gondo leader's arrest, the police arrested Lala Arjunsingh a Congress worker of Hoshangabad. He was tried at Betul under Section 117 I.P.C. and convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

These arrests are mostly made at nights and the trials are over within an hour or two. It is reported that Mr. Bihari Lall, Chairman of the Suspended District Council, who was the first person arrested in the movement, had to remain without clothes for two days as he refused to wear jail clothes. Lala Arjun Singh who is placed in class "C" is also reported to have refuse to use jail clothes. The Gond-leader, Mohkam Singh, it is reported, was kept in a solitary cell, during his trial. The cases are tried in the jail compound and are naturally very thinly attended.

Air Pageant In England.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Aug. 8.

Twenty-five air squadrons with aggregate of about 250 machines will be engaged in unusual air exercises next week. These will take the form of a "war" between northern England which will be styled Redland with Cranwell as its capital, and Southern England, as Blueland with the centre at Andover. Blueland will be strong in bombers and Redland in fighters and the exercises will be test of air strategy.—B. O. W.

FIRST LADY P. A. OF GUJARAT.

—:o:—

Miss Indumati N. Meheta's Success.

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

Miss Indumati H. Mehta, the daughter of late Prof. Mehta of the Elphinstone College and sister of Mr. Rohit Mehta, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Youth League, who is at present undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Nasik Jail in connection with the present campaign of Civil Disobedience, has recently passed the P.A. examination of S. N. D. T. Indian Women's University, Poona, with English as her subject. The P.A. degree of this University is tantamount to the M.A. of the Bombay University in respect of the course of study. She is the first among the Gujarati ladies to pass this examination.

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LARGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

—:o:—

Huge Workmanship.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The larest arch bridge in the world which British engineers are building over the harbour at Sydney, Australia, is nearing completion. This impressive piece of engineering spans a channel 1670 feet wide and rises above the water level to 75 feet higher than the summit of St. Paul's Cathedral. Two ends are about to be joined and are now only inches apart. Each weighs fourteen thousand tons, yet despite the huge weight they are within an inch of the agreement and the width of the gap is exactly as calculated by the designer over two years ago. After the two halves have been joined next week work will begin of placing floor and two footways. The bridge is 160 feet wide.

1250 FEET LONG.

The work is being done by Messrs. Dorman Long and Company Engineers of Middlesbrough and the cost will be nearly £6,000,000. Nearly 60,000 tons of steel eighty per cent of which has been made in Middlesbrough is being used. Messrs. Dorman Long's contract has been accepted also for a bridge over the Nile at Cairo to replace the existing Kasrel Nile Bridge. This bridge will be 1250 feet long and 66 feet wide.—B. O. W.

SEA STORY OF HEROISM.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A tragical and heroic story of the sea is recalled by the death yesterday of Captain Cecil Foster who was Master of s. s. Trevissa which foundered seven years ago in the Indian Ocean. Captain Foster with 17 men spent 22 days in an open boat in which they reached Rodriguez Island, Mauritius, 1900 miles distant. Two men died from exposure and four on reaching land. The survivors owed their lives mainly to the courageous example and discipline maintained by Captain Foster in the face of terrible privations.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

"Daily Herald" announces that it has offered to pay passage home of Airman Mathews and that Mathews has accepted offer.—Reuter.

Allahabad, Aug. 9.—In connection with the forthcoming elections, to make sure that the most suitable candidates are nominated, the depressed classes are holding a series of meetings throughout the U. P. at which the credentials of those seeking election will be examined.—A. P.

THE TILAK PROCESSION BAN.

(Continued from page 6

ernment are to interfere, it is to restrain the excesses of subordinate officers

Such a flagrant violation of civil rights cannot be tolerated in India. Indians in Kenya demand the right of residing in the Highlands of Kenya. We support that demand and the Government of India advocate that demand. With what logic can the Government of India advocate that demand if they restrict Indians from going in a procession to a quarter of the city of Bombay? What will be the worth of our support of that demand if in our own country we cannot exercise our right of moving legitimately and peacefully without obstruction?

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has devoted some portion of his judgment in the case against Malaviyaji and others to the right of leading processions. He is so confused in that part that he has forgotten the famous judgment of the Privy Council (Lords Dunnedin, Carson and Darling) which was given widest publicity in 1928. If the rights even of a section of the people to carry processions are maintained by the highest judicial tribunal, 'a fortiori' the rights of the whole people must be respected. The interference with them on any grounds except those of public convenience cannot be tolerated.

We have no quarrel with Mr. Healy but we have our quarrel against that irresponsibility of the administrative system which has enabled Sir Ernest Hotson to dictate to Mr. Healy that public servants shall not bow their heads before the sovereign people but that the servants shall break the bones of their masters. This irresponsibility is the negation not only of self-government but also of good Government.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

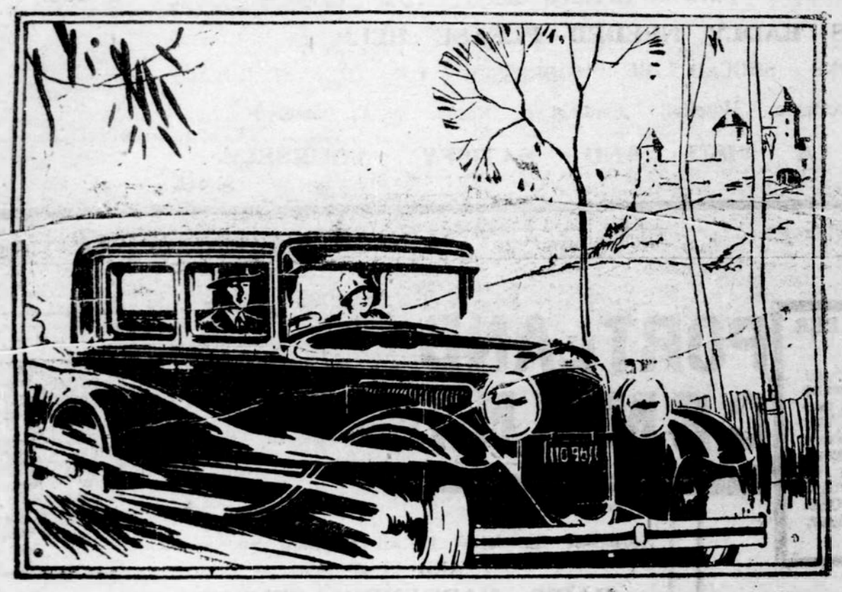
—:o:—

WARNING TO THE VOTERS AND CANDIDATES.

The Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee invites the attention of all the voters and candidates to the resolution of the Working Committee held in Bombay on the 30th ultimo. The Secretary further trusts that no candidate will stand for Assembly and the Council of State or Bombay Council from Bombay Suburbs and the Thana District and that no voter will go to the polling booths from these two districts to record his vote.

If any candidate does stand, the Bombay Suburban District Congdess Committee will use all resources and take all legitimate steps including peaceful picketing to prevent him being elected.

THE NEW 1930 Whippet



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DEALER ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT OUR TERRITORY.

THE BRITISH SNOB ABROAD HIS RACIAL ARROGANCE.

—:o:—

Mr. C. J. Ketchum, who was correspondent in India of the "Daily Express," wrote to that paper from Calcutta:—

A titled Hindu lawyer with whom I recently discussed the position of the Englishman in the prevailing turmoil in India put it to me in this way:—

"It depends entirely on the personality of the individual," he said. "But frankly, if the Englishman of the future is to succeed in India that spirit of racial superiority which so complacently dominates his whole attitude towards us to-day must disappear."

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies of the present impasse that the Englishman, as an Englishman, is not hated, nor even seriously disliked.

There are Englishmen—many of them members of the Civil Service—and, indeed, Englishwomen, whose whole lives are spent in the company of Indian associates with whom ties of friendship and understanding have grown up such as it would be extremely difficult to sever.

Unfortunately, they are distinctly in the minority and do not for a moment include those so-called "tin gods" of the sun-baked bureaucracy who, in the opinion of most authorities whom I have been privileged to consult—including highly-placed Englishmen themselves—are the worst offenders when it comes to irritating the susceptibilities of their sensitive Eastern neighbours.

The handicap under which many an Englishman in India labours to-day is the same as that which is making his path difficult to read in other parts of the Empire—in East Africa, in China, and wherever the British flag is flown.

He does not keep abreast of the times. He tackles every subject under discussion from the angle and with the mental outlook of the colonist of twenty or thirty years ago.

A Canadian to him is still a colonial, and an Australian a back-woodsman, whose savage propensities stood him in good stead in the war.

It is not surprising then that he fails completely to appreciate the real mentality of the present-day educated Indian; the Hindu student or young officer, for example, who, having spent four years at Oxford Cambridge, or Sandhurst, where he has been welcomed into the homes of the flower of English society, returns, alas! to find himself definitely and permanently debarred even from the least exclusive English clubs in the country of his birth.

GRAVE POLITICAL MATTER.

This admittedly is a paradox belonging to the problems of empire as old as the Himalayas. But in India to-day it has become more than a mere social conundrum. It has become a grave political matter, and one which, unless dealt with in a spirit of real statesmanship, will only aggravate further our difficulties of settlement in every other sphere of Anglo-Indian politics.

Consider for a moment the case of his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, ruler of the second most important Muhammadan State in India. Educated in England, he is one of the most loyal and enlightened of the Indian princes. He is a cricketer, polo player, and yachtsman, and each summer delights in the pleasure of a regatta which takes place under his auspices on the beautiful range of lakes which lie peacefully below his marble palaces in the historic old capital of Bhopal.

To this fete he annually invites the entire membership of a famous Bombay club. Englishmen flock to Bhopal to accept his lavish hospitality. They reside in his palaces or his guest houses. They ride his horses and sail his yachts. They drink his champagne and accept his trophies.

But how different is the story when his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal comes to Bombay a few weeks later waiting for a British boat that is to carry him to England and to Ascot or the Derby.

His trophies rest on shimmering mahogany tables in the wide entrance of this otherwise hospitable club-house, but is he invited to make himself at home among the English whom so recently he numbered among his guests? Not a bit of it.

"The question has been considered time after time by the committee", said a member of the club when I asked for an explanation, "but it was invariably decided that if we admit one Indian we must admit them all."

Tales are legion of how inconsiderate Englishmen receive the hospitality of highly placed Indians—Hindus and Muhammadans alike— and go on receiving it without the slightest thought of its repayment. Others accept it in a spirit of condescension, believing that their august presence is in itself an adequate return.

There is the story, too—though I admit this might have happened to any one and anywhere in the world—of the English wife of a certain commissioner in Northern India. It was the custom of an Indian political leader of the district to entertain the European community of the local station to a buffet supper and a cinema performance every Saturday evening.

The party had ended, and as the host was assisting his guests down the steps into their motor-cars something terrible happened From the cloaked arm of a woman he inadvertently dislodged a bottle—of champagne, which fell crashing to the pavement.

The unlucky woman, crimson with embarrassment, hurried herself in her motor car. But gallantly holding the door still ajar, her host, quietly summoning a servant, commanded him to place a case of champagne on the running board.

HUMILIATING RESTRICTIONS.

No Indian feels more keenly slight of his treatment at the hands of Englishmen than the young Indian King's commissioned officer. His career calls for a higher course of education at Dehra Dun, then a journey to England, and finally a term of two years or more at Sandhurst.

When he returns to India he is made an honorary member of every British officers' mess in the country. He is admitted to many of the clubs where, in the smaller European communities, it is necessary for financial reasons to accept mixed membership.

Yet imagine the humiliating restrictions. He must, in no circumstances, entertain a guest without the special authority of the secretary. More than that. He is actually asked in some cases not to intrude his sombre presence in the ballroom.

I state these facts bluntly because this system, however necessary it may have been in the past, is recognised to-day to be eating its way into the very heart and soul of our Anglo-Indian relationships.

British business men have implored me to tell the story, and I do so in the belief that a change of heart must come among ou diehard veterans of the late Victorian vintage, whose retrogressive influence still lingers in high places.

It is true that there are mixed clubs for the intelligentsia among Indian citizens in places like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. The Willingdon Club, a luxurious institution in Bombay, was founded by Lord Willingdon for the single purpose of "bringing the two peoples together."

The experiment has not been a complete success, for the reason that, while both the English and the Indians frequent its lounges, its dining-rooms, its tennis courts, and its cocktail bars, the Indians complain of a spirit of aloofness, an unveiled air of superiority on the part of their British fellow-members, which causes them, or the more sensitive of them, to feel that, after all, they have no right to be there.

The old excuse offered by the Englishman against the possibility of social intercourse in the clubs was that the Indian seldom appeared in public with his wife This no longer holds good, because to-day, with the gradual dying out of the purdah system, the Hindu is seen everywhere with his womenfolk.

Far up in the remote hill stations of Baluchistan and the Punjab I am told that great headway is being made in easing the discomfiture of the educated Indian inclined to social contact with our people. For this reason the Englishman there is becoming more popular, and, what is of greater importance, more prosperous in his business.

But this broadminded spirit has not yet found its way to the larger cities throughout India. Here in Calcutta, and likewise in Bombay and Madras, the Indian, no matter what his station in life or the degree of culture and education with which he has been endowed, is irritated by a visible complex of social isolation.

The Englishman in India to-day must adopt a wholly different attitude towards the Indian citizen of his intellectual attainments.

He must discover a formula which will enable him not to slam the door of his club in the face of ruling princes. That monocled hauteur of racial arrogance so glaringly evident in so many Englishman of the old school must vanish from mental make-up.

When this miracle can be achieved I am convinced that much of the present distrust and disfavour—not hatred—with which the average Englishman is now greeted in India will disappear.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

Lancashire's Wail.

The following appears in Textile weekly of July 4.

The year is wearing on to midsummer and still no appreciable advances appear to have been made towards the settlement of the Indian situation. The Simon report has apparently kept the pot boiling instead of cooling-off the noxious potion, and the boycott movement in the Bombay market seems to have obtain a special stimulus thereby. Other Indian do not appear to have introduced the same intensity of feel into the matter; in point of fact, from correspondence and news reports one gathers the view that the faculty of organisation for the furthedance of political purposes in the Western and north-western section of India is in a far greater state of perfection than in the other departments of Indian affairs.

Whatever the end of all the boycott affords used against the British Raj may be, it will most certainly have the effect of prejudicing opinion against the use of that weapon in a political fight. It is a callous trick of fortune to ordain the use of a weapon in a fight for political emancipation that in its destructive ambit mows down the friends of generations instead of the official enemy. which in ecect is what the English cotton yarn and piece-goods boycott amounts to. Lancashire men-millowners, workers and shippers —have in times of Indian distress generously subscribed for relief work to succoud the hard-hit ryot and coolie

HELP FROM LANCASHIRE.

One need only instance the great Indian famine of the nineties, and subsequent pestilences and floods, to the relief of which hundreds of thousunds of good Lancashire pounds sterling have been subscribed. In the face of the very first time the leaders of the inarticulate and one time downtrodden masses turn to search for a weapon that will serve them in their chase after the will-o'-the-wisp, they choose one that in effect will cripple and alienate their oldest friends long before they can effectively range the ordinance into correct line against the foe it seeks to bring to action.

The psychology of the Indian peoples is in many instances inexplicable and does not follow European rules of sociology in the slightest degree. One religion deplores and forbids the taking of life. yet it sees no wrong in the destruction of life, human or animal, in a secondary way and it is this vice of indifference to the sufferings of others, when an indirect blow has been definitely the cause of the execution, that has undoubtedly brought about the choice of the boycott as the chief weapon in their political armoury. The question whether peoples with the ingrained disposition to fight battles for political emancipation, commencing with the massacre of one's tried and proved friends, are ripe for the securing and administering of one's home affairs, is an open one and must be giving their prototypes in this country, and country a very spicy dish to digest, especially so if they are in control.

"INDIA OUR BEST CUSTOMER IN THE WORLD."

Therefore, India Must Remain Under British Domination.

SYDENHAM, ODWYER, CRADDOCK AT WORK.

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial":—

Sir,—To-day there is a grave risk that India may be sacrificed to the clamour of the extremists. Dangerous talk of immediate "Dominion Status" is current. Even in high places a tendency exists almost to ignore the report of the Simon Commission, with all its great authority. An effort is also being made to lead public opinion at home to some point far in advance of the report, which, with its sympathetic attitude toward self-government, must be regarded as the basis of any discussions which may take place at the Conference.

A policy of surrender would lead, probably. to the total loss of India, and certainly to chaos, which would be a disaster not to India alone but also to this and other countries. British trade with India must suffer, and with it every man and woman worker. British investments in India would probably follow British investments in Russia. These are inevitable results if India is handed over to its extremist politicians, and the commercial fabric of this country would be shaken to its foundations. The consequences to the Indian millions would be even more disastrous.

A peaceful and prosperous India is vitally essential to this country and to India itself. India is our best customer in the world. No commercial nation like Great Britain can lose such a customer without paying a terrible price for it; and the price would have to be paid by the banks, the shipping companies, our industries as a whole, our salaried officials, and our wage-earning classes. It is not too much to say that no one would escape. The working classes of India would suffer even more.

The prevention of these disasters is, therefore, everyone's concern. The Indian Empire Society has been established to inform and focus public opinion in this country on the realities of the situation in India and the danger of concessions to violence, and, at the same time, to take resolute action in every quarter possible to safeguard British and Indian interests.

A substantial fund is urgently required if the society is to carry through its task. Donations should be sent to the secretary, Sir Mark Hunter, 12, Ashburn Gardens, London, S. W. 7. who will be pleased to supply full information as to the aims of the society, and particulars of membership.—Yours, &c.,

Sumner.
Sydenham of Combe.
Reginald Craddock.
C. W. C. Oman.
M. F. O'Dwyer.
Claud W. Jacob.

SIKHS DISILLUSIONED.

—:o:—

S. G. P. C. Enumerates Community's Grievances And Advocates Mass Action.

LAHORE, July 30.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee has issued the following "communique."

A few persons have made enquiries from the office of the S. G. P. C. why a Morcha has been set up at Lahore and, secondly, why picketing of shops of foreign cloth has been resorted to and what has it to do with Sisganj affair. The information sought is sent to the press for publication, as it is thought, it may also be of interest to the public at large.

Picketing has been started at Lahore to carry out the programme of the S. G. P. C. formulated in its meeting of the Executive Committee held on 7th July 1930. How anxious the S. G. P. C. has been for peace and amicable settlement of the Sisganj question is evident from the fact that the sacrilege was committed on the 6th May, and it stayed its hands for two long months under most trying conditions, inspite of persistent pressure from all quarters to take prompt action. The S. G. P. C. to give expression to the united feelings of the Panth summoned an All-Parties Sikh Conference of all shades of opinion, and then adopted the very moderate demand passed there nay, the demands with regard to Kotwali was modified and deliberately brought low to meet the wishes of even the most moderate section of Sikhs. It would indeed, be unreasonable, harsh and quite unfair, for any man, under these circumstances, to say that the S. G. P. C. wanted to stir up any trouble or for the matter of that, sought to create difficulties for the Government. It was only when His Excellency the Viceroy's reply in emphatic and unequivocal terms justified and upheld the conduct of the police and deeply, wounded the susceptibilities of the Sikhs by offering monetary compensation for the sacrilege that the S. G. P. C. resolved upon the present course of action. The aforesaid reply was a challenge to our self-respect, our devotion for our sacred Gurdwaras and our allegiance to our Guru, and the S. G. P. C., as honour-bound, has taken it up in all seriousness, for to wait any longer was humiliating in the extreme and offensive to the proud and honourable traditions of the Panth.

"REASONS OF STARTEGY."

That Lahore has been made the field of action is due solely to reasons of strategy, so to say. The Sikhs hope to obtain redress by the pressure of suffering and self-sacrifice and they are bringing it about where they can do so with ease and least expense. The Kotwali wherefrom the firing was directed is not so much to blame as the officials who ordered it and the Government which supported them and that Government governs both at Delhi and Lahore. Any pressure against the same Government would be as effective at Lahore as at Delhi. Therefore there is nothing wrong in starting the Morcha at the former place.

The Sikhs would have avoided the Punjab if they possibly could, for so far as their information goes, the Punjab Government advocated the justice of their cause before the Indian Government, but unfortunately it did not meet with any success. Considerations of pride and false notions of prestige prevailed with the Indian Government; the Punjab Government must, therefore, thank it for any complications that might ensue in the Province.

The next question that remains to be answered is why the method of picketing has been pressed into service. The S. G. P. C. has done nothing new, it has simply revived a few items of its non-co-operation programme resolved upon in 1921 and carried them to their logical conclusion. It would be interesting to note that this non-co-operation was adopted under the chairmanship of S. Kharak Singh, and he to make it a success toured the Punjab to enlist Akalis and preached the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. What was good and reasonable then cannot become dishonourable and unreasonable now, for the simple reason that the revered Baba does not see eye to eye with his colleagues at the present juncture. The real question then as now was how best to bring pressure upon the Government. The best brains of the country hold that the complete boycott of foreign cloth alone can make the British Government grant Swaraj to a great extent to India. If boycott is capable of yielding such priceless results, it can with more reason be claimed to be effective to induce the Government to do justice in the matter of Sisganj wrong. There is no room for misunderstanding if one, with a dispassionate mind, considers with what object and intent, his campain of boycott of foreign cloth and liquor has been launched by the S. G. P. C. It is the intent which really matters. The intent is to secure the fulfilment of demands formulated by the S. G. P. C. with reference to Sisganj wrong which have been unanimously endorsed by all Sikhs and the press all over the country. As soon as this object is attained, there will be an end to the present campaign; so let there be no doubt about it.

Some interested persons are trying to create misunderstandings that there is any division over the present programme. With the exception of S. Kharak Singh there is complete unanimity of opinion of the Executive of the S. G. P. C. and the Shiromani Akali Dal and the former parties of the S. G. P. C. are one with each other in this critical hour of the Panth. The Panth has never been before so united as now; our cause is just and we are sure that God will bless our endeavours and grant us success.

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YOU MAY NEED ITS HELP SOME DAY.

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This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily. Your help is greatly needed.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY,

Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, North, Bombay No. 8.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

—:o:—

DEEPENING MISGIVINGS

Wobbling Attitude Of Labour Government

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" in a special cable to his paper on the 1st instant says:

Parliament adjourned to-day with mixed reflections about the Indian Conference outlook. The week's discussions have deepened the misgivings that diametrically opposed views of British versus Indian sections will cause an early deadlock in the proceedings. Sir John Simon's letter to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George's speech are taken to mean an unyielding resistance to India's demand on the main issue by dominating Parliamentary parties. Whether the Congress representatives attend or not it is expected there will be certain disagreement between the advocates of Dominion Status and British politicians resolved to prevent the acceptance of this solution. Labourites friendly to India fear Simon and company will do nearly as much harm behind the scenes as if in the Conference itself, the effect being the creation of an anti-Indian bloc supporting the Commission's main recommendations. The Government's representatives will endeavour to compromise but the general anticipation is this is unlikely to succeed in view of the irreconcilable opposing elements.

GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

The situation is further complicated by the Government's weakness in Parliament, the growing dissensions in the Labour Party and the probable defeat on domestic issues in the near future with a consequent general election. This may be a blessing in disguise from the Indian point of view as many believe that Labour in strong opposition will be more helpful to India than it has been in office.

VIEWS IN THE PRESS.

The August monthlies reflect the prevailing uncertainties, but most writers disclose a bias favourable to the Simon report mingled with anxiety regarding the next stage. Sir Stanley Reed in the "Nineteenth Century" summarises the report approvingly. Sir Reginald Craddock damns it with faint praise from the dienard point of view. Lord Meston in "The Contemporary" fears a serious controversy over the army control problem, criticises proposals placing extra burdens on the Governors and complains of risks involved in the Central Exchequer by the diversion of the present resources to other channels. Lord Peel in 'The Empire Review" urges the Report be definitely taken as the basis of the Conference as otherwise confusion and failure are inevitable.

LIBERAL LEADER'S SERMON.

Sir Herbert Samuel addressing the Liberal Summer School at Oxford, discussed the points of agreement between Liberalism and Labour and said the Indian problem was another province in which their aims closely coincided. If we could convince Indians we were really approaching the question with a view not of retaining as much as we could our own domination but doing as much as possible to help them to establish conditions in accordance with their national self-respect we might solve the immediate problems. Liberalism was in duty bound to maintain its independence and had a clear duty to offer its own policy to the electorate.

DEPRECIATION IN STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In May last, in a comparison made in an English magazine of the aggregate values of 365 representative securities as at 19th April and 19th May, 1929,—a decrease of as much as £93,238,000/ was disclosed:—

Aggregate value of 365 representative securities as at 19th April, 1929	£7,072,120,000
Do. at at 19th May. 1929	£6,978,882,000
Decrease	£ 93,238,000

The figures for the corresponding period of the succeeding year viz. 1930, in respect of the same securities disclosed. however, a further decrease viz.:—

Aggregate value of 365 representative securities as at 19 April, 1930	£6,897,656,000
Aggregate value of 365 representative securities as at 19th May, 1930	£6,771,969,000
Decrease	£ 125,387,000

So that the decrease in the values of these representative securities which among others form the sources of investments of the funds of the Insurance Companies in the West, has been increased by £32,449,000 in May. 1930 compared to the figure of May, 1929 and has been a cause for no less alarm in the insurance circle. Fixed interest bearing securities alone were responsible in 1929 for as much as £55,000,000 or more than half of the total decrease of £93,238,000/, while the variable dividend securities disclosed a decline of £38,000,000/. By reason, however, of "an outburst of affection for railway improvements displayed by political candidates at the general election," come improvement in the prices of 'Home Railway Stocks' was alleged to have been made but how far this anticipation was realised will be disclosed when an analysis of the causes of decline for the corresponding first half of 1930 is made. Among other factors guiding the fluctuations in May, 1929, there was one connected with the reduction of the bonus rights from the market quotation of Imperial Tobacco shares which showed a considerable fall while the insurance shares did not altogether escape a setback.

Even with the alleged easier money market early in 1930, the results could not escape appearing more gloomy than those of 1929 and much of these unfavourable results of 1930 is attributed to the effects of Mr. Snowden's budget signifying thereby the influence of the political situation over the investment world. though, in so far as the British funds are concerned in the fluctuations, it was sought to be proved that these fluctuations were due more to the deduction of the half-yearly interest from the market price than anything else.

Of the total decline of £125,687,000 in May 1930, £48,800,000 goes under the head "Fixed Interest Bearing" Stocks, while £76,887,000 is under the head of securities in which the dividends are varying. Contrary to the anticipations of 1929. the fall in the price of stocks of English rails, far from presenting a case for subsequent recovery, showed a heavy fall. While this was the case with the stocks of the English rails, foreign and colonial railway as well as United States railway stocks did not escape the catastrophe.

While such was the state of affairs with regard to the railway stocks, a much more gloomy picture is presented by the list of commercial and industrial stocks in which the losses in May 1930 were numerous and extensive. In fact, there was hardly a line of investment which did not disclose a tendency to a steadily increasing declise.

With these details before him, any intelligent observer of the present-day situation arising out of the existing political movement in India, ought to be able to gather from the information have had from time to time as to how the British commercial industrial markets have been and are still likely to be affected.—as to what further fall in the prices of the stocks of concerns affected by the Indian political situation might be expected, unless good sense meanwhile prevails in England so as to ameliorate the conditions of the Indian people and thus gain their goodwill without which it can unhesitatingly be forecasted there is hardly any chance for the foreign companies working in India to recover. The more the rubbing the bittermost will grow situations.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. LAHIRI.

Calcutta, July 30.

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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

—:o:—

Opportunity For Shaping Policy.

Mahomed Azhar Ali, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League to be held at Lucknow, in a statement says:—

It is a patent fact that the future of the Indian Constitution and with it of the Muslim community in India is hanging in the balance. Important and grave political issues are before the country and no community much less a minority community, can afford to be negligent.

SESSIONS ON 16TH AND 17TH.

The atmosphere being so charged with grim possibilities the Provincial Muslim League thought it opportune to invite the All-India Muslim League to hold its annual Session at Lucknow and to take stock of the situation. The All-India Muslim League having accepted the invitation is to hold its session at Lucknow on August 16 and 17 1930.

As chairman of the Reception Committee I feel it to be my duty to invite Muslims from all provinces of India, irrespective of the school of thought to which they belong, to muster strong at the Lucknow Session of the League and to give a definite lead to the country in general and the Muslims in particular. If the Muslim community wants to enter the politics of to-morrow with a bold and united front, wherein alone lies its salvation, it must have a clear cut, well thought out and a thoroughgoing programme before it to-day.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The coming session of the Muslim League affords the opportunity for formulating that programme. It is needless to point out that the importance of the All-India Muslim League as the one and the only one recognised political platform of the millions of the Indian Muslims cannot be questioned. It is a great piece of good fortune that the differences that had arisen in the past between the two wings of the All-India Muslim League have been made up and it can now be safely asserted that all sections of the Muslim community have now joined hands to chalk out the future of the Muslim community in India.

It is almost certain that under these circumstances the decisions of the All-India Muslim League at its Lucknow, Session will carry enormous weight both in India and before the British Parliament.

THE RIGHT OF VOTE.

I therefore hope that all patriotic and thinking Muslims will make it a point to attend the Lucknow session of the League. The constitution of the League allows the right of vote to its members whose number compared to the vast millions of the Muslims of India looks very small. The momentous issues that are before the country require that before the Muslim community as a whole makes any definite move, those issues and their implications must fully be considered and discussed by as great a representative body as possible. I, therefore in the name of Muslim culture, Muslim civilisation, nay, in the name Islam itself, appeal with all the strength at my command to the Muslims of India—Liberals, Nationalists and Independents—members and non-members, of all shades and description to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the coming Session of the Muslim League, to come to Lucknow with their supporters and friends, to enlist as members of the Muslim League if they are not already and to mould the future of their community.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1|2 lb. Cargoes, Aug|Sep quoted 37

Barletta Russo, per 62 1|2 lb. Cargoes Aug|Sep sellers 36

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Afloat sellers 38

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels Sep. sellers 37|6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 9.

Java Sugar, White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta, Aug|Sep per cwt, 8 5 1|4

Oct|Dec per cwt, 8 3 3|4

C and F Bombay, Aug|Sep. per cwt. 8 5 1|2.

C and Karachi, Aug|Sep per cwt. 8 5 1|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9.

Coffee, Far Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 9.

Demand Bills 486.93

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION & NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

An Earnest Appeal To The Public.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is needless for me to mention how joyous and enthusiastic the citizens of Bombay would feel when they see that the tri-coloured National Flag is hoisted on the municipal building. I placed a proposal to this effect before the Municipal Corporation and the matter was taken up for discussion on the 31st ultimo. It was naturally thrown out, as I was absent. No doubt, a wave of indignation swept the whole city. I do not propose now to enter into any discussion as to how this happened but I can sincerely assure the public of my enthusiasm and earnestness at all times. I have been a corporator for the last seven years, and it has always been my earnest endeavour to discharge my duty very sincerely and faithfully in the interests of my countrymen.

Sir, a flag represents a nation and every nation's life is its national flag. History records it. A nation's pride is in its flag and in its defence of this flag. Unfortunately, we of a subject nation have not yet realised the significance of our National Flag because the worshipping of same has evidently become a crime in this land as can be seen from the various mofussil reports. Now can there be the same feeling in us as that of a "free man" when our country is still under a yoke? Nevertheless, it is the duty of every Indian to see that his national flag takes the same lead in his country as a similar flag in England, France, America or Germany does.

Sir, I have once more given notice of this motion to the Municipal Corporation and the matter will be before the house very shortly. What the public ought to do in this respect is as follows::

1. The voters should ask their respective representatives to be in their seats at the hall, at the time of discussion and to solidly vote for the motion.
2. The voters should hold meetings in their respective wards, pass resolutions recommending this motion and send such resolutions to the Municipal Secretary and the various Presses.
3. The Congress Muslim Party, the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the National Christian Party should hold public meetings and support this motion.
4. The presses should do their might in this respect by wide publicity and thereby creating a strong public opinion in favour of this motion.
5. The public should be present in large numbers at the Hall at the time of discussion.

I will announce in the various papers a day earlier the date of discussion.

If various forces as stated above are brought to bear on this motion, I am sure there will be hardly any corporator in such times to go against the National Will and thereby invite for himself ridicule and contempt.

I hope you will publish this appeal in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.

SHIVDAS CHAMPSY THAKKAR.
Bombay, Aug. 7.

INDIAN CHANNEL CHALLENGER.

Will Tackle World's Record Later.

A young Indian student, of the University of Osmania, Hyderabad, Shafi, is now at Deal training for the Channel swim, and also one from Dover to Ramsgate.

Shafi stated that although he only took up swimming two years ago, in August last he swam at Calcutta for 27 hours as an endurance test to break the then existing record of 24 hours.

After his Channel and Dover to Ramsgate swims he intends going to Malta to try to break the world's swimming record of 62 hours in the water established there last year.

Shafi, who has had two very strenuous swims in rough weather this week-end, is being trained by T. C. Story.—"Daily Herald".

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Athens.—Ex-King Amanullah has arrived here 'en route' to Rome, arrived here en route' to Rome, whither he said he was going on private business.—Reuter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

"On With The Show" For Second Week.

The all-colour musical talkie "On with the Show" has proved so popular at the Excelsior Theatre that the management has decided to continue it for another week. The noteworthy point about this film is that all the magnificat settings gorgeous costumes and other dazzling scenes throughout the film are reproduced in soft and glowing natural colours by a special process. Being a delightful story of a struggling company of sage-players, the film is replete with quite a number of sweet melodious songs, lilting music, and a variety of gorgeous dances by a chorus of over a hundrd charming beauties of Hollywood. The favourite screen-actresses Betty Compson and Sally O'Neil are featured in the cast, besides many others. A new issue of Fox Movietone News is included this week in the programme.

ARABIAN NIGHTS ROMANCE AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

The story of "Gul-Bakavali" which is popular all over India, and more particularly in Gujarat, has been made into a film by the well-known Krishna Film Co. The picture which was shown last week at the Royal Opera House has been continued this week also.

Love, romance, adventures, and thrills are skilfully woven into the story whics reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. It narrates the exploits of a handsome young Prince Taj-ul-mulk who undertakes a search for the divine flower which is the only remedy for his father's blindness. He is put into sazardous situations by his jealous brothers, but overcoming all obstacles he gets the flower from the garden of the Princess of Paradise who succumbs to his manly charms. The film contains some dazzling scenes of the damsels of Paradise dancing and carousing amidst lavish settings; while by the use of "trick photography," some remarkable scenes are obtained of the characters travelling thrugh the air between earth and heaven. Some charming scenes were taken at Ujjain which is noted for its natural beasty. Miss Gulab, the beautiful star who scored such a hit in the "Glittering Sword," and Miss Kamala play the principal feminine roles. Quite a large number of the scenes are in natural colours.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Miss Marian Davis, the pretty and vivacious comedienne gives a versatile performance in her sudden descent from comedy to tragic drama. This is shown in Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's delightful picture "Marianne" showing this week at the Capitol. The features of the film are the singing and the remarkable acting of Marion Davies who has to do a lot of parodying. She imperschates both Albert Chevalier and Sera Bernhardt and does it very well. The plot depicts the adventures of an American soldier who fell in love with a French girl. She scorns his overtures at first but eventually she begins to love him. She is already engaged to marry a French soldier who is blinded in the war. She determine to sacrifice her love and stand by the French soldier. The latter, realising that she loves the American, releases her.

Marion Davies speaks French fluently and her broken English is full of humour. Naturally vivacious and captivating, she is able to convey a remarkably French atmosphere to the story very vividly on the film. Lawrence Grey, as the American soldier, acts and sings very vividly on the film. Lawrence Grey, as the Americal soldier acts and sings very well while Cliff Edwards (Udelele Ike) and Benny Ruhin make a splendid comedy pair. The production is full of very attractive songs. Some of the song hits espedially "Marianna," "Just you—Just me," "Hang on to Me," "When I see my Sugar," 'Cola-la-la-la," will haunt the listener long after the picture has finished its run.

THE RIALTO.

—:o:—

How the peaceful penetration of the white races in "uncivilised" countries results in the merciless exploitation and demoralisation of the smple and happy natives is graphic ally depicted in "The White Shadows of the South Seas" which after a successful run at the Capitol last week is now transferred to the Rialto till Monday. A feature of the film is the beautiful scenes of natrual beauty amidst the luxurious vegetation of the Southern islands with its moonlight nights and romantic atmosphere. From Tuesday to Friday the picture "All at Sea," featuring Carl Dane and George K. Arthur, will be screened. The film is a most amusing comedy and it scarcely needs recommendation considering that Carl Dane and Arthur are topnotcher among the comedians on the films at the present moment.

PATHE CINEMA.

Acclaimed in musical circles as one of the most popular tenors in New York, Morton Downey, "Broadway's golden-voiced tenor" who created a sensation in the melody picture "Syncopation and in "Mother's Boy", will be seen and heard in "Lucky in Love" at the Pathe cinema. Mr. Downey has the role of an Irish stable boy in this delightful screen creation. He loves dainty Lady Mary Cardigan, played by Betty Lawford, and how he wins her makes highly enjoyable entertainment. Halliwell Hobbes, a well-known English actor, is seen as the Earl of Balkerry, and Collin Keith-Johnston, a British player of fine ability, is cast in the villain's role. The programme includes another attraction in the shape of Mickey the Mouse and the Pathe Sound Gazette, containing all the latest and best news.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 8.

October	12.61 plus .05
December	12.75 plus .06
January	12.83 plus .05
Middling Spot	12.60 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

October	12.37 plus .06
January	12.65 plus .06
Middling Spot	12.17 plus .06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.82—.02
September		6.71—.02
October	6.63	6.73—.02
November		6.73—.01
December		6.76—.01
January	6.74	6.79—.01
February		6.81—.01
March	6.82	6.86—.01
April		6.88—.01
May	6.89	6.93
June		6.95
July		6.98
August		6.99
January 1932		7.06 pl. .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.75
Scinde, Superfine	4.00
Bengal, Good	3.25
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal, Fine	3.75
Oomra, Good	3.50
Oomra, Fully Good	3.80
Oomra, Fine	4.10
Broach, Fully Good (4.55)	4.65
Broach, Fine	4.80
Broach, Superfine	5.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9.

November	10.82
December	10.94
January	10.98
March	11.17
May	11.40
July	11.53
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	11.95

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 9.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	16
Forward	16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4 11 7|8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 9.

Interest, day to day Loans 1 5-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2 5-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2 11-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3 1|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3 3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 9.

T T London on Berlin 20.38 5|8

T T London on Amsterdam 12.08 5|8.

T T London on Brusels 34.81

T T London on Madid 43.87

T T London on Milan 92.98

T T London on Berne 25.04

T T London on Paris 123.81

T T London on Prague 164.20

U. S. A. Bureau On American Cotton Crop.

—:o:—

PREDOMINANT *BEAR* *FEELING*

Condition 62-2 Per Cent

Ginning Bales 77,953.

Yield Per Acre 155-3 lbs.

Total Crop 14,362,000.

CAUTION IS THE CROWNING VIRTUE NOW.

Bombay, Aug 9.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S.A. Agricultural Department in its report issued on Friday states that the condition of the growing crop is 62.2 per cent. of normal, indicating a yield of 14,362,000 bales at the rate of 155.3 lbs per acre.

The amount ginned to 31st July is 77,953 bales. This report was a surprise to the cotton trade and administered a decline of 62 points per lb. Predominant bear feeling prevailed on the Cotton Exchanges of the world and heavy selling followed the said report.

BUREAU'S CURIOUS RATES.

As usual the following advance estimate by private authorities were received. These authorities have made it their business to study crop conditions and several of them have guided cotton traders on the right path in past years, but this time by curious application of rules, the U. S. Government has kicked them either in finding out total yield or in ascertaining crop condition.

PRIVATE ESTIMATES.

	Condition	Total yield
Norden & Co.	67.2	
"Commercial Appeal"	66.4	13668000
Clement Curtis & Co.	66.8	14005000
J. W. Jay & Co.	67.3	
"Bombay Chronicle"	66.9	13810000
Garside	66.2	14376000
N. Y. Cotton Members		14035000
Fossick Bureau	66.4	13749000
Japan Cotton Trading	67.6	14373000
Norman Meyer	65.0	

BEAUTY OF CONDITIONS.

It will be seen from the above figures that the estimates issued by Garside and Japan Cotton proved near the Government Bureau's estimate of total yield, but the estimate of condition, which is the true indicator of the crop misses the mark. Thus where the said private authorities on conditions of 66.2 and 67.6 indicated a crop equal to the Government estimate, the condition estimated in the Bureau report of 62.2 per cent. ought to show proportional decline. There is something strange and the mystery will remain unsolved for some weeks.

NOT A RELIABLE GUIDE.

The present outlook of the crop is in no way a reliable guide for the final yield. According to our information this season the crop is subject to weather developments, rather than boll-weevil. The crop is making progress and is attested by the appearance of usual tales of hot winds ruining it.

Judging by the number of such reports and their sources we would say that the crop is doing well in the East Belt but in Central and Western Belts, droughty conditions are deteriorating the crop outlook. We know that no big crop ever was raised without a fine ellection of hot wind stories hatched in its history.

Dry and hot weather are the best weevil poison ever invented and this season's crop has nothing to be afraid of weevil damage. Thus it can be seen that the yield is more dependant on weather developments than other usual causes. Showery weather during August and open weather in September can materially add to the present estimated yield. But this is problemetical and we see no wisdom in building castles in the air.

DEMAND HAS VANISHED.

Demand for cotton all over the world has vanished into thin air. Export movement is insignificant. Every cotton mill man complains about the absence of demand for textile goods. Unemployment in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, United States of America; China, Japan and India is increasing rapidly. Wheat, linseed, Rye, Maize, Corn and Oilseeds, as well as shares and stocks are selling at lower prices compare with a year ago.

In some lases business is at a standstill and the Boycott movement in this country and disturbed conditions due to drastic fall in Silver in China make it impossible to look for any restoration of confidence at the moment.

BUYERS WILL HAVE TO BE INVENTED!

Every day that passes brings us nearer to the free movement of the new American cotton crop. This new cotton must be hedged and in the absence of any speculative or trade demand, buyers shall have to be found out or perhaps be inventd. This can be done by lowering cotton prices. It remains to be seen what the Federal Farm Board does in the meantime to stabilize cotton prices. This is the situation which requires extreme caution to cope with the present critical conditions. Caution, nothing but caution is the crowning virtue now.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

How To Hasten Complete National Independence.

(Through Akhil Karnatak Rashtriya Sabha.)

Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee and the Akhil Karnatak Rashtriya Sabha, a public meeting was held on Friday night in Nappoo Hall, Matunga, with Mr. B. Raja Rao, the permanent Secretary of the All-India Congres Committee in the chair. The hall was packed with audiences and a large number of ladies also were present.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi explained the present political situation and asked them to carry on intensively the Boycott movement by popularising the Swadeshi crusade.

Mr. Tyabji Shaikh exhorted the audience to join the Congress and make it the real representative of all classes, workers, peasants, students, merchants, and to constitute a democratic organ of power which alone would bring about complete national independence.

Dr. Samsi dealt on the recent Ordinance on the Red Cross Volunteers, and requested every one to become a Congress Red Cross volunteer and defy the order.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi in explaining the duty of every Indian in the fight for the liberty of the country, associated himself with all that was said by Mr. Tyabji. He felt the need of an economic programme before the country to appeal to the working classes to join the Congress.

Mrs. Parvati Ammal sang a stirring national song in Tamil, which moved the audience.

Mr. Raja Rao in his concluding remarks supported the views of Mr. Tyabji and emphasised the necessity of keeping an atmosphere of perfect non-violence throughout in the present struggle to carry it to a success.

40 Volunteers Arrested.

—:o:—

GUJRAT, Aug. 7.

40 Gujarat volunteers under the command of Comrade Abdul Majid who were proceeding to picket the liquor shops at Wazirabad were arrested at the outskirts of Wazirabad on the 2nd inst.—Free Press.

"MAHATMA LENIN-KI-JAI!"

—:o:—

Striking Scene In Lyallpur Court.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 7.

A striking scene was witnessed when Messrs. Rachhpal Singh, Nanak Chand Ranjit Singh, Mangal Singh, Sohan Lal, Sharan Singh and Nanak Chand, the alleged members of the 'Naujiivan Bharat Sabha' entered the court room of the Additional District Magistrate. All the accused were wrapped in one coloured sheets and after raising the usual revolutionary cries sang a national song and shouted "Mahatma Lenin Ki Jai"

They have been prosecuted under section 17 (B) of Criminal Law Amendment Act and 22 speeches of all the accused are to be dealt with in this case. The case was adjourned.—Free Press.

Alleged Assault On Social Worker By Soldiers.

—:o:—

SYLHET, Aug. 7.

Sjt. Purnandu Kishore Sengupta, a prominent worker of Vidyasram, a Social Service Institution, was travelling yesterday from Kulaura to Sylhet in the 144 Up train. At Fenchuganj a number of soldiers belonging to the Assam Rifles who were returning from Moulvibazar paraded the compartment in with Purnandu Babu was seated and asked him to leave the compartment. Purnandu Babu pointed out that there was accommodation enough to spare for all and refused to leave his place.

As soon as the train started, it is alleged, the soldiers pointing to his Khaddar dress cried out "Oh, here is a Swadeshiwalla and began to beat him. Thereupon some other passengers raised a hue and cry and the train was stopped. The guard came to Purnandu Babu's compartment and found marks of assault on his person. Nothing further happened during the rest of the journey.—Free Press.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton Aug|Sep. nominal £6 5 0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton Aug|Sep sellers £15 15 0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton Aug|Sep sellers £13 17 6

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton Aug|Sep sellers £17 17 6

Linseed, Calcutta, London, ton unquoted.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton Aug|Sep sellers Hull £16 5 0

Linseed, Bombay, ton, Aug|Sep nominal 18-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Sep|Dec paid 32 8 1|2

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt Jan|April sellers 30|9

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot sellers 5 1|16

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"India's Self-Respect—That Is The Key-Word."

—:o:—

"SPECTATOR" PLEADS FOR IMMEDIATE GRANT OF DOMINION STATUS.

Is Not The Balfour Formula Sufficiently Elastic?

The "Spectator," dated July 19, in the course of a leading article, pleads for an immediate grant of Dominion Status to India, thus:—

Never before can there have been so much beating the air as in the comment by some of the best known figures in British public life on the Indian problem. In this country, of course, we do not attach over-much importance to the reckless language of Lord Birkenhead who, on the eve of Lord Irwin's splendid pronouncement last week, wrote an article in the "Daily Telegraph" which seemed to repudate the whole policy of helping India towards the goal of responsible government; nor to the outbursts of Mr. Winston Churchill, who told his audience at Woltham Abbey the other day that Dominion Status was impossible for India in the lifetime of anyone now living. But that these utterances, like the farrago of nonsense about India presented as one of the planks in the programme of Lord Rothermere's United Empire Party, do untold harm in India must now be clear to any person of ordinary common sense. We cannot speak too strongly about those who are doing their utmost to make Lord Irwin's high endeavour impossible of achievement.

THEIR LATEST.

The latest alarm, however, comes from the Liberal camp, where, it is rumoured, Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George are striving to make common cause with Conservative leaders for a vote of censure on the Labour Government. On Monday evening a Committee of the Unionist Party made a first move in recording its opinion that

"just as the Statutory Commission was composed of representatives of all three Parties, so all three political Parties should be adequately represented at the Round-Table Conference."

That way lies disaster, and we hope that they will not. If such a suggestion is made to the whole Unionist Party it reveals a state of mental confusion existing among Members of Parliament on the whole problem. We have repeatedly urged that the most urgent thing of the moment is the education of public opinion in this country, not merely as to the tremendous difficulties of a complex problem—this was admittedly the mission of Sir John Simon and his colleagues—but also with regard to the immediate, political—and largely psychological—problem, which probably the present Government and Lord Irwin alone have it in their power to solve.

MISCHIEF AT HOME.

How much was effected by the statement of the Viceroy last autumn, when he made the offer of a Round Table Conference—itself suggested by Sir John Simon—we are only now beginning to realize. And just as there was then, in the words of a correspondent in the "Times" of Tuesday, "the unprecedented spectacle of Princes and politicians, moderates and extremists, Europeans and the Anglo-Indians, united in welcoming the proposal," so the admirable reiteration by Lord Irwin last week of the Government's policy has transformed completely the "moral situation." Surely the opportunity of this momentous 'detente' is not going to be thrown away again by mischievous party jiggery-pokery at home.

Like the "Times," Mr. Baldwin is aware of the certain mischief which would ensue from any further Parliamentary debate at this juncture, and we are only afraid that in seeking to evade this demand of the hot-heads he may be harried into agreement with the suggestion of a tripartite British Delegation to the Conference. To anyone considering the Indian question in all its aspects, the danger of shackling in this way a discussion which Lord Irwin has promised shall be unfettered is obvious. It is also, incidentally, a complete misreading of the functions of Parliament. What can be done—and is being done—is for the Government to make a point of informal discussion with members of the other Parties now and throughout the summer, and also to ensure a similar regular contact, as at the Naval Conference, while the joint Assembly is sitting.

So much for the immediate Parliamentary problem. That is a small thing beside the fundamental issue that has yet to be faced.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT.

We make no apology for underlining once again the psychological conflict which still divides Great Britain and India. The Simon Report has, fortunately, made that conflict so plain that it needs no further analysis. As a leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" points out, "the Simon Report has been. . . spurned by almost every Indian because it visualizes Dominion Status for India in some invisible future, but welcomed for precisely this reason by the British Press and politicians." This is no alarmist or exaggerated statement. We know, of course, that some of those "Indian ex-administrators living in a bygone age," as the "Times" aptly described them in a widely appreciated leading article on July 10th, could hardly conceal their relief at the comparatively cautious and unforthcoming nature of the Report. The efforts of the Die-Hards were then, in fact, concentrated on the expedient of erecting the Report—much to Sir John Simon's disgust, no doubt—as an impassable barrier to Indian aspirations. They are now furious with Lord Irwin because he has upset their little game by his statesmanlike address to the Legislative Assembly. The Simon Report and the Round Table Conference are designedly complementary, and every responsible Indian leader recognizes this relation.

THE NEW MOOD.

What is far more serious, however, is that the "Times" blessed the Report because "it does, in fact, point the way to the evolution of a Dominion by the same process which has already been proved in the case of Canada, Australia and South Africa"; while the "Manchester Guardian," after suggesting that it would be a good thing if Pandit Motilal Nehru could be persuaded to attend the Round Table Conference, added that he must, of course, be prepared to recognize that all talk of immediate Dominion Status for India is out of the question! Was anything more calculated to provoke the new India which is, in Lord Irwin's words, "rightly sensitive of her self-respect"? Here, you have articles by persons who are avowedly sympathetic to Lord Irwin's policy of conciliation, arguing in such a way as to destroy all hope of an effective joint assembly in the autumn. For Indians, in their present frame of mind, will not be put off yet again by the promise that their journey's end is to be a similar position to that of Canada and Australia when an almighty British Parliament shall graciously grant that boon.

INDIAN CONSENT.

To our mind the analogy of the English-speaking Dominions is misleading and dangerous. Sir John Simon and his colleagues were quite right to provide in their proposed scheme for the attainment of Indian self-government that the process must be one of growth, the method elastic; only in their zeal as constitutional architects they ignored the most important factor in the problem, namely, that we are dealing with a people practically none of whom look at things in the British way. 'Indian consent' and not British non-party consensus of opinion is the essential factor, if 'any' scheme is to be workable. Incidentally, as Mr. Srinivasa Sastri showed in a letter last week, the natural evolution of India may be not at all that of the English-speaking Dominions—i.e., a number of independent States perceivng the necessity of combination—but federation 'outwards' from a central Government.

No wonder, then, that a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" emphasizes—after the Viceroy's declaration—the continued

"wide and dangerous gulf which lies between the least which Indian Nationalism regards as compatible with India's self-respect and the utmost advance which the traditional caution of British statesmanship can be brought to contemplate as safe and practicable."

THE KEY-WORD.

"India's self-respect," that is the key-word. We are more than ever convinced that Parliament is entirely unfitted to grapple with the Indian problem until there is in this country a better appreciation of Indian psychology, above all of the preliminary necessity to bestow, or rather confirm, not confer, that 'izzat' on which Sir Francis Younghusband wrote so eloquently in our issue of July 5th.

Now that 'izzat,' whether we like it or not, is Dominion 'status.' In the "Times" of Tuesday Sir Francis once more bids us—all of us in this country—face up to what that means, what it means to the Indian. Herein lies the tragedy of the stuation, Englishmen thinking all the time in terms of 'Government,' of practical measures, Indians thinking and feeling in terms of 'status.'

In reality there is not the slightest reason why our Government should refuse to agree to the Indian request for that status—except the fact that all statements and documents up to now have persistently confused 'status' with 'function,' the very same confusion being in the mind of the Nationalist in the English-speaking Dominions, as General Smuts pointed out when he was here in January.

DOMINION STATUS.

Like Sir Francis Younghusband, we cannot understand that so many Englishmen should boggle at the claim—which is, in fact, the real aspiration throughout the length and breadth of India—of Dominion Status. The attitude of mind revealed in a letter to the "Times" by Mr. John Buchan, most moderate of men, on July 10th is, we are convinced, the greatest obstacle to the solution of the Indian problem. Mr. Buchan repeats the old, old story that there is no such thing as Dominion Status. He points out sagely that Dominion Status is a stage in the process of growth and refers us to the Simon Commission as basing its Report on this precedent for the development in India. As a matter of fact, if that analogy be adopted—subject to a clear distinction between status and function—the case for 'immediate' Dominion Status for India is even stronger! The Dominions did not wait to have any such status conferred on them by the good will of the British Parliament. The logic of fact led our Government at the Peace Conference to recognize in Canada, Australia and South Africa an 'equality of status,' with the result that these Dominions rank as independent entities in the League of Nations.

AN OVER-NIGHT ACHIEVEMENT.

At the same time India—not British India, but India as a whole—became a Member of the League; she was in fact recognized as having a distinct equal and independent status in the international community. Is it astonishing that India should claim, as of right, the same from the country of the King-Emperor, to whom she has in the past rendered such loyal service?

The other Dominions achieved equality of status with the mother-country overnight, in the special post-War circumstances. In 1926 at the Imperial Conference their status was solemnly recognized and affirmed. In the intervening years—and since 1926—they rave quietly and irresistibly proceeded with the translation from equality of status to equality of function. Not even the Congress Party claims to-day more than equality of status! Gandhi, Nehru, &c., are fully alive to the practical difficulties, and will agree to the necessary safeguards—special arrangements for defence, the protection of minorities, and provision for imperial security by British whom "India" will have called to her aid.

Will the Government be bold enough to make the forthcoming Imperial Conference even more epoch-making than that of 1926 by making clear in the meanwhile the essential distinction between status and function and including henceforth all-India in the memorable Balfour formula?

IMPERIAL INTERESTS HAVE DOMINATED SIMON SCHEME.

Muslim Case Stands Or Falls By Nation's Case, Says Sir Abdur Rahim.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Strong criticism of the Simon recommendations was made by Sir Abdur Rahim, presiding over the Bengal Muslim Conference at the Town Hall to-day. He observed that the recommendations were seriously objectionable both from the general and the Mahomedan view point. He appealed to the Mahomedans never to believe that they would suffer under a free Constitution broadbased on the will of a free people. The Simon scheme did not propose any solution for India's defence problem or for Hindu-Moslem problem. Imperial interests wholly dominated the scheme. Indirect elections to the Federal Assembly were distinctly reactionary. Provincial Governors had been transformed into virtual rulers and the Ministry was entirely subservient. He added that the National Army should be recruited from Indian provinces and States. Electoral units must be equal admixture of Hindus and Mahomedans.

For the Provinces nothing but full Parliamentary Cabinet system of Government would answer the purpose. It is Governors' duty to see that the Constitution was being properly worked. Mahomedans would make the gravest of mistakes if they do not think that the Moslem case was strong so long as Nation's case was strong, bht weak if it was based on purely separatist predelictions.—Free Press.

BRITAIN AND INDIA SHOULD BE PARTNER.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Presiding over a conference of Bengal Mussalmans this afternoon, Sir Abdur Rahim, regretted that the Simon Commission had not suggested a solution for the communal problem, which was of such outstanding significance in the Indian political situation as to form a distinct subject in portfolios of which the principal Ministers in the provinces and of the Government of India had charge. He advised them to throw all their weight in favour of a Government broadbased on the will of a free people, and to oppose any arrangement which in its practical working was not calculated to give adequate constitutional opportunity to Mussalmans in this province or elsewhere to exercise effective voice in the future Government of the country.

They wanted India to be a great power united with Britain under the same illustrious Crown, not as Brtains dependency or possession, but as partners. As regards franchise, he said the wider it was the less had Mussalmans to fear from communal assendancy of any particular class.

In conclusion he appealed for a proper policy for recruitment of Muslims in the public services.—A. P.

Armoury Raid Case.

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 9.

Further cross-examined this morning the Superintendent of Police stated that before the armoury raid not a single person was arrested on the ground of being a member of the Terrorist Party. Only those were arrested against whom there was sufficient evidence.

Women and children, he said, were sent to the jetty for reasonable precution. He did not remember any communique having been issued contradicting the newspaper reports that dissatisfied police officers were concerned with the raid.—A. P.

Police Officer's Death.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Mr. M. H. B. Lethbridge, Rai Suresh Chandra Sinha Bahadur and Mahendra Nath Das have been appointed Commissioners to try the case against Mrigendra Bhattacharya and 41 others and against Bidya Kumar and 52 others in connection with the death of the officer in charge of the Daspur Police station in Midnapore district.—A. P.

BURMA COUNCIL VOTES FOR SEPARATION

—:o:—

It Is Not Country's Verdict, Says U. P.

SIMON REPORT OTHERWISE UNACCEPTABLE.

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

The Burma Legislative Council to-day reiterated its demand for the immediate separation of Burma from India and passed a motion by U. Ba U. which thanked the Simon Commission for having recommended immediate separation of Burma in accordance with the wishes of the people of Burma and requested His Majesty's Government to make an early declaration of the acceptance of the same.

The mover, who was a member of the Provincial Simon Committee, remarked that separation was first necessary as without it Dominion Status was impossible. He, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the other recommendations of the Simon Commission in certain respects, specially military contribution and payment to public debt.

DIFFERENT ISSUES.

U. Aung Tgin, Chairman of the Provincial Simon Committee, supporting the motion asked the members not to raise the question of constitution and thus confuse the issues, as both the issues were different.

The Finance Member remarked that the motion was of great importance and hoped that the members would move in the matter with appropriate sense of responsibility, thus giving definite opinion and informed the House that Government would remain neutral but would forward the debate to the proper quarters.

U Ba Pe, Leader of the People's Party said that his party demanded separation early as a means to the end, that being Dominion Status.

INDIAN RIGHTS.

Mr. Mirza Rafi, another member of the Simon Committee, assured the House on behalf of Indians that the latter had no desire to stand in the way of Burma's constitutional advance but he hoped that Indians rights and interests would be protected in the future.

Mr. H. B. Prior, representing Chamber of Commerce, said the Chamber urged seperation and wanted an early declaration.

Tharrawaddy U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party, speaking against the motion condemned the Simon Report for not mentioning definite future constitution but urged grant of Home Rule along with separation. He observed that if the motion was passed the Council's verdict would be taken as the country's verdict as majority still remained outside the Council.

Several others, Burman members, also supported the motion while one Burman member strongly opposed it, remarking not knowing future status separation meant leap into the dark.

The motion was ultimately put to vote and was passed without a division.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Zemindars Big Legacy To Orphanage.

—:o:—

MUZAFFARPUR, Aug. 7.

Babu Gajadhar Prasad Saka, a big zemindar of the town, who died recently, has left a big property behind him worth about 3 lakhs of rupees which he has willed for the Bihar Vidyapith, Anathalay (orphanage) and help to needy scholars.

It might be noted in this connection that Babu Rahendra Prasad, leader of Behar, happens to be one of the trustees of the property.—Free Press.

HOBBS EXCEEDS DR. GRACE'S RECORD.

—:o:—

Total Aggregates 54,896.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Hobbs the famous England and Surrey batsman although he was suffering yesterday from Neuritis played for his county against Middlesex at the Oval to-day and passed the late Dr. W. G. Grace's record aggregate of 54,896 runs scored in first class cricket. He received a tremendous ovation.—B. O. W.

DELHI STUDENTS CONDEMN BOMBAY POLICE CHIEF'S BAN.

—:o:—

Congratulations To Imprisoned Leaders.

DELHI, August 8.

Mr. Asaf Ali presided over the Delhi Provincial Students' Conference opened on Friday. After hoisting the National Flag, Mr. Asaf Ali delivered his address in the course of which he said:

The youngmen of every nation are the promise of its continuance and progress, and they have for their proud heritage all the discovered and undiscovered treasures of the world, with which it is given them, to enrich intellectual, physical and spiritual life. They hold the key to all the riches of Reason, and the fascinating secrets of the universe which have so far eluded the search of the generation that have preceded them, while the bashful Beauty of this problematic universe eagerly awaits them all in its bridal carnival.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Mr. Asaf Ali in further explained the significance of the three colours in the national flag. He said they do not represent any religion or class but they represent the nation. According to his view the white represented the children of the nation, the green represented the youth and the red represented the old. He expressed great delight at the awakening among the youth and hoped that they would continue to pay their share in the fight for freedom.

Mr. HORNIMAN'S RESOLUTION.

After the presidential address Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the following resolution in a very impressive speech:—

"This Convention of the students of Delhi offers its respectful congratulation to Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, acting President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other patriots who have been sentenced to jail in Bombay for defying the ban on the procession organised on Tilak Day, and expresses its gratification at their courageous determination not to submit to a gross and unjustifiable interference with public freedom.'

While moving the resolution, he said, he would also like to add a word condolence and sympathy to the bureaucracy whose latest action in arresting All-India leaders had driven another nail into the coffin of British Empire (cheers). He said it was an extremely foolish act of the Government.

Referring to peace parleys, he said the peripatetic and somewhat pathetic peace makers, viz., Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayaker also deserved sympathy. He said it fas no time for compromise.

Compromise, said he, was the last resort of people who felt that they were unable to achieve Victory. He was glad that Vallabhbhai had declared it a "fight to finish."

He did not like phrases like Dominion Status and substance of independence.

INDIAN HISTORY REPLETE WITH GLORIOUS DEEDS WOMANHOOD.

—:o:—

Call To Modern Sitas

An eloquent exhortation to Indian womanhood to claim an increasing share in the fight for country's freedom was made by Pandit Malaviya addressing a meeting of women at the Chowpaty sea sands on Sunday morning.

The meeting was preceded by a picturesque procession of women which paraded through Bombay streets. Hundreds of women joined the procession which started from the office of the Desh Sevika Sangha, at C. P. Tank. Women in orange coloured saries carrying national flags headed the procession.

The processionists marched through various localities in Bhuleshwar and halted near the Birla House, Sandhurst Road to pay homage to Pandit Malaviya.

Panditji came out to meet the processionist wreathed in smiles. He was profusely garlanded by the Desh Sevikas and many garlands of handspun yarn were offered to him. Malaviyaji was then taken in a procession to Chowpatty and was requested to deliver an address.

At the outset Panditji expressed his admiration for the splendid part which the women of Bombay were taking in the present movement for freedom. The Indian history, he said, was replete with glorious deeds of women who had made noble and supreme sacrifices for their country.

OUR SITAS AND SAVITRIS.

Even in ancient times women were playing a prominent part in the political life of the country. They knew how Sita completely identified herself with her husband in fighting the oppression and tyranny of Ravana.

The congress, he said, was engaged in a similar fight. The Indian people were determined to put an end to foreign exploitation. Women would be failmg in their duty if they did not come forward and claim their share of work in the fight.

"I am extremely pleased to notice that the Bombay women are up and doing and are worthy of the noble Indian traditions. I would advise you not to slacken your efforts and be certain that victory will be ours" concluded Malaviyaji.

THE SIND FLOODS.

Governor's Message Of Sympathy.

His Excellency Sir Fredrik Sykes, has sent the following message of sympathy in connection with the floods in Sind to the Commissioner in Sind:—

August 6, 1930.

It is with the gravest concern that I have heard that Sind is being subjected for the second year in succession to the disaster of extensive floods. That this should have again occurred must arouse the keenest sympathy in the heart of every one, but particularly so in mine, as I am responsible for the administration of the Province and as I have always taken a particularly keen interest in Sind.

I would ask you therefore to communicate to the inhabitants of the areas affected an expression of my deepest sympathy with them in their time of grievous trouble. Wide areas have already been disastrously affected and it cannot yet be said how far the damage will extend.

In view of the excellent work performed in last year's floods I am sure it is not necessary for me to express a wish that all servants of Government will do their utmost to render every help they can to the stricken population. I am gaad to see that strenuous efforts have already been made to minimise the disaster, and I feel sure that no pains will be spared until the situation has finally been dealt with, and that the experience acquired last year will lend additional efficiency to the work performed.

I am arranging to send you a sum of Rs. 1,000 as my personal contribution to the Fund which you are raising for the relief of distress. Please accept the same as an expression, however inadequate, of the deep sympathy I feel for every one who has been affected by this most unfortunate disaster.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) F. H. SYKES.

G. A. Thomas, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner in Sind.

King's Movements.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The King and Queen who have spent the last fortnight at Cowes for the Regatta in which the King despite mixed weather has greatly enjoyed racing will return to London on Monday. After spending a few days at Buckingham Palace they will proceed to Sandringham, Norfolk.—B. O. W.

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